

A Peculiar People.

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3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.



Taken Oct. 1904.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE.

9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
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12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

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west, Washington, D. C.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

I was in Circuit Court No. 1 last week and heard the Capital Savings Bank cases. I was amused to see the great array of legal talent. There were several lawyers of African extraction present but it seemed to me that the gentlemen of Anglo-Saxon extraction were doing all the talking. Well, the plaintiffs won out, with but one exception. The jury decided that Dr. John R. Francis had nothing to do with the affairs of the bank after it formed a partnership. His honor Judge Barnard so ruled and the jury so agreed and returned a verdict accordingly. Hon. A. A. Birney, the astute counsel for the plaintiffs used every argument to convince the court and jury that Dr. Francis was equally responsible. Mr. Birney never gives up if he has a fighting chance. I am of the opinion that no more suits will be filed against Dr. Francis. Indeed, it is useless, because almost every judge has decided that Dr. Francis had nothing to do with the bank. The depositors can blame themselves for the condition of affairs. I am certain had they permitted the bank to reorganize, today every cent of the lost money would have been paid.

I don't see why Mr. Henry E. Baker should be any more to blame than any one else who was connected with that defunct bank. His transactions were legitimate and honorable. I sympathize with Mr. Bradford. He lost over thirteen thousand dollars and yet he is being sued by the depositors.

The all-absorbing topics today are the three inaugural balls. I am informed that it will require the three balls to entertain the visitors who will visit the Capital inaugural week.

The most amusing thing of the whole inaugural business is the colored Public Comfort Committee. This colored committee will look after the colored

people.

The latest report is that my young townsman and ex-president of Bethel Literary, Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, is booked for a postoffice in Indiana. My advice to George is to have nothing to do with postoffices. They are dangerous institutions, especially when you must contend with dishonest clerks. George is too good a man to be butchered by a postoffice.

I have read "Peculiar People," by Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase. I would not be without it. She discusses questions in a manner that will please the most philosophic mind. The book shows that Mrs. Chase is a sound thinker and a profound reasoner. I have just found out who I am. I thought I knew. If the great negro race will follow the teachings of the book, the solution of the great questions and principles pertaining to the race will be solved. It is the most wonderful expose of a Peculiar People that one would desire to read.

Col. James Lewis, of New Orleans, La., a member of the old school of politicians, and Mr. Walter Cohen, of same state, have been reappointed. Both gentlemen are entitled to the congratulations of the race.

Dr. Wm. Gibbons has been vindicated. I never believed that there was much in those charges against him. Dr. Gibbons is a hustler. He is one man who has the confidence of his congregation.

There is a movement on foot to make Dr. Corrothers Bishop. I would like to see him elected. My opinion is that he would make a model Bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

FAIR PLAY.

DR. DU BOIS AND THE RACE PRESS.

In his unique "Debit and Credit" presentation of the race question for 1904 in the *Voice of the Negro* for January Dr. Du Bois charges that \$3,000 of hush money has been used to subsidize the race press in five large cities of the country. Several of our brethren of the quill have denounced the statement as a base slander of the entire negro newspaper fraternity and demand an explanation from the good Doctor. They fail to see that when Professor Du Bois declares that this subsidization is found in five large cities—all other places and papers are excluded. If your paper is not published in a large city you certainly have no room to kick. You are not meant at all. For our part, we have confidence in the personal integrity of the Atlanta teacher and recognizing his wont to be exact, we believe he would not have so seriously charged the corruption of some of the race papers without having foundation in fact.

Mr. Du Bois is no coward. There is not a braver and more fearless champion of his race before the American people today than he. Those papers that delight in abusing him just now should be just a little more quiet, else the taint of graft might be suspected of them.

We suggest that the *Voice of the Negro* be asked to secure the explanation desired since the offending article appeared in its columns, contributed we presume by special request of the editorial management of the magazine. Meanwhile we shall possess our soul in the peace of conscious innocence and await developments.—From the *Star of Zion*.

ONE DR. CRUM ENOUGH.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The administration has apparently changed its policy in the matter of appointing negro officeholders in the South. Some time ago the commissioner of pensions asked Republican National Committeeman Akins, of Missouri, to designate three men for appointment as pension examining surgeons at Boonville, Mo. Among those designated by Akins and later appointed by the pension commissioner was Dr. Leon Hills.

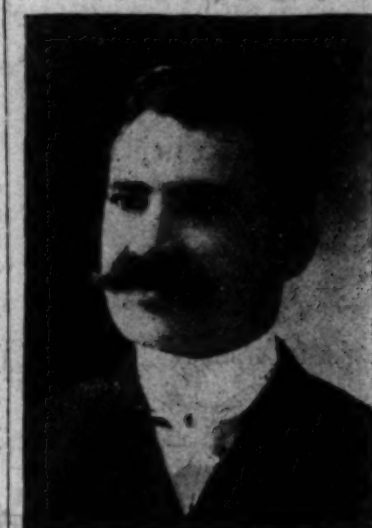
Some protests began to come to the pension bureau against the appointment of Hills, who it turned out, was a colored man. This was not known to the pension commissioner when the appointment was made. Hills was asked to resign, but declined.

Finally it was decided to abolish the board of pension examining surgeons at Boonville in order to get rid of the obnoxious colored man. Later a new board will be created and there will be no colored man on it. The policy of forcing colored officeholders on white communities in the South seems to have been definitely abandoned by the administration.—From the *Baltimore Lancet*.

Great preparations are being made for the races in March. Mrs. W. T. Walton, the popular secretary, states that these races will surpass all others. Mr. Walton has won a host of friends in this city who think the world of him.

Monacan

Among the social organizations of Washington that will leading part in this city during the period given over

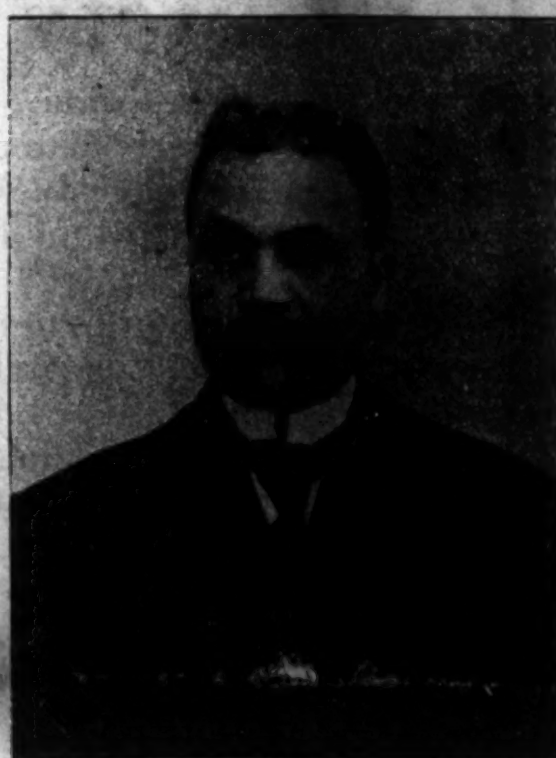


MR. W. E. COBB,
VICE-PRESIDENT.



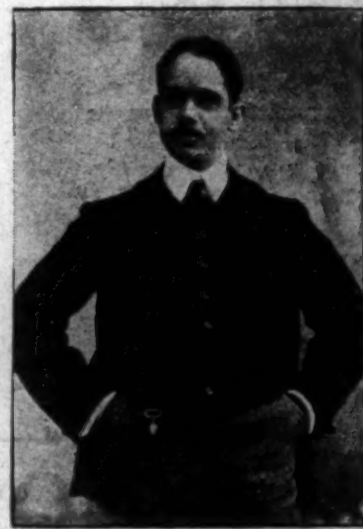
MR. ROBERT T. DOUGLASS,
TREASURER.

to the festivities attendant upon the inauguration of the President is the Monacan Club, an association known in all part of the country. Four years ago the club, under the name of the organization has met with such



DR. CHAS. S. HARRISON,
PRESIDENT.

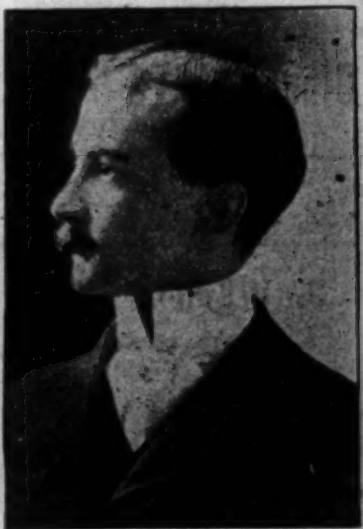
cosmos, gave, in addition to one of its sistent and uniform success in all of famous assemblies a splendid ball at the its efforts. Here are gathered together Builders' Exchange on 13th street, some of the best and most intelligent Those who attended that notable fine and the most active young men of Washington carry with them even now a de-ignition. Its officers for the present year lightful recollection of this event to are Dr. Chas. S. Harrison, president; complete in every feature of excellence, William E. Cobb, vice-president; W. L. dignity and beauty. The ball which will D. Wilkinson, secretary; Robert T.



MR. HARRY H. CARDOZA,



MR. GEO. D. JOHNSON,



MR. A. GARRY BOOKER



MR. RALPH B. STEWART,

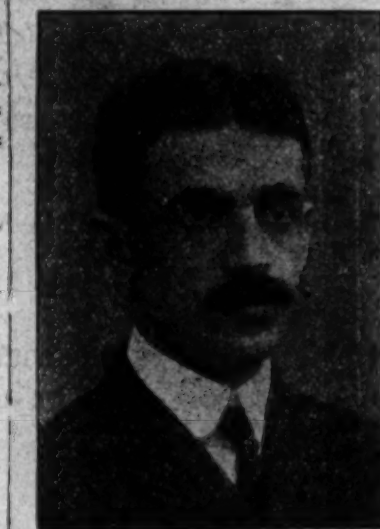
its friends here have secured the Light Infantry Armory for March 6th, and nothing will be left undone to make the guests of the occasion comfortable and happy. The assembly given by this same club will be at Odd Fellows' Hall on M street, Wednesday night, March

THE MONACAN CLUB.

8th. It is a big undertaking for one organization to give two such parties in one week. Yet the Monacan Club can be trusted to make a most creditable success of both of them.

Washington is justly proud of this club that has done so much for its social life during the six years of its existence. It has kept alive in a most emphatic way the ties of friendship and good fellowship that should exist among the people of a community, and it has Berkeley C. Waller, Dr. C. Summer Wormley, Frank W. Cheek, Clinton C. Burke, George D. Johnson, A. G. Booker, H. H. Cardoza, Dr. R. B. Stewart, R. V. Cook, James Walker and W. Stanton Wormley.

The honorary members are Hon. John F. Cook, Hon. P. S. B. Pinchback, Justice Robert H. Terrell, Dr. John R. Francis, Dr. P. J. Shadd, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Mr. Wyatt Archer, Mr. Whitefield McKinley, Mr. Charles R. Douglass, Mr. R. J. Harlan, Mr. Henry E. Baker and Mr. Jerome A. Johnson. Several of the active and honorary members of this club are native Washingtonians. They are connected with some of



MR. CLINTON C. BURK,

the oldest families in this city are so- cially strong among all who know them. All great cities have strong social or- ganizations. Such organizations are helpful to the community. The semi- and annual receptions given by this club are attended by some of the best people in the community. Mr. Robert T. Douglass, one of the leading spirits in this club, is a young man of excellent attainments. He has a host of friends who are ever ready to give him their support. The inaugural reception that to take place in the armory of the Washington Light Infantry, under the auspices of the Monacan Club will be a credit to the organization. The honor- ary members are men of high social standing and they have at all times given their hearty support to the success of the many receptions given by this club. The Bee takes pleasure in presenting to its readers ten portraits of the officers and most prominent members of THE MONACAN CLUB.



MR. F. W. CHEEK,



DR. BERKLEY C. WALLER,

NEGROES APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT.

The New England Suffrage League Urges Him to Mention Status of the Southern Blacks in His Inaugural in March.

An appeal to President Roosevelt, requesting him to include some mention of the statue of the southern negro in his inaugural address in March and to urge upon Congress the necessity of legislation to enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution was forwarded to Washington last night by the New England Suffrage League.

The petition was formulated at a meeting of the league held on Wednesday night at the People's Institute, and at which other important business was done. A constitution was adopted by the league, a committee was appointed to draft and present to Congress at its next session a bill providing for aid to education in the southern states by the national government, and another committee was appointed to forward to Congress a protest against the Tillman amendment to the statehood bill requiring separate schools for colored children.

The appeal transmitted to Washington last night reads as follows:

"We respectfully beg leave to call your attention to certain conditions affecting the welfare of millions of colored Americans in this country.

"In most of the southern states colored American male citizens are subject to wholesale disfranchisement, being practically deprived of all voice in the local, state and national governments, and this in several states under the guise of organic state laws. The public school facilities for colored children are inferior and inadequate, unequal to those for white children, the annual school terms in rural districts averaging less than three months. The colored population is subject to discriminations in public conveyances and other public utilities that are insulting, humiliating and injurious. Penal laws of the most degrading, demoralizing and cruel kind are on the statute books and are made to operate chiefly against the colored people. These latter receive but scant justice in the courts as against white persons and are victims of partiality in the enforcement of the law. They have no protection of property, are taxed without representation, are often driven from their homes and compelled to abandon their property by lawless bands of white men. Neither are they guaranteed trial by jury when accused of crime or legal punishment if found guilty, but are frequently murdered with shocking barbarity by blood-thirsty mobs. Over large areas colored persons are today held in peonage, a brutal form of human slavery.

"These and other equally terrible conditions, which are a disgrace to our common country, a menace to its welfare and a crime against humanity, exist largely as a result of the violation of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the federal constitution, which were incorporated into the law of the land at the cost of billions of treasure and of the lives of nearly half a million of the flower of the country's manhood. We, therefore, appeal to you as the head of the nation to take cognizance of these grievous wrongs existing in violation of the fundamental law in your forthcoming inaugural address, thereby awakening public sentiment to the crying need of their redress.

"We especially appeal to you, in the performance of your constitutional prerogative, to recommend in your next annual message to Congress such legislation as will insure the full and speedy enforcement of first, the 13th amendment of the constitution, that peonage may come to a final end; of second, the 14th amendment, that unfair advantage in congressional representation may not be longer had by one state over another, that citizens denied the ballot may not be compelled to increase the congressional power of their oppressors, and that loss of representation by disfranchising citizens may be an incentive to states to restore the suffrage; of third, the 15th amendment, that the denial of the right to vote on account of race or color shall be forever abolished and the colored men of our country may no longer be deprived of the only weapon of self-defense in a representative republic.

"We further appeal to you to enforce the interstate commerce law, as it affects interstate passengers now discriminated against because of race and color; and to recommend legislative action for federal aid to public education to the end that all citizens of the United States may have adequate educational opportunity.

"W. H. Scott, S. W. Smith, Rhode Island; I. D. Barnett, F. G. Stedman, Connecticut; L. W. Carter, E. T. Morris, committee."

A DINING CAR SHOCK.

The Nice Old Lady Who Wanted a "Scotch Highball" at the Beginning of Her Meal.

Kansas City, Mo.—The waiter had shown me to a table, and before I had ordered he brought a woman about 60 and placed her across from me. The car was swaying and bumping over a new piece of track and the old lady seemed perturbed by the jarring and the noise. Her hair was nearly white, and it was waved over the temple. A little bonnet was held in place by broad silk ribbons, tied very carefully in a very regular bow under her right ear. A



"I WANT A SCOTCH HIGHBALL." (The Unusual Request Which Came from a Nice Old Lady Passenger.)

turn-down collar of white and a long, thin chain holding a pair of glasses were the only relief from the black silk frock. There she sat, the primmest old lady I had ever seen away from a mohair sofa. There was even a trace of a pucker to her mouth, just to accentuate. Most apparently on her way to the Missionary society's district convention.

I had contemplated having a small bottle of ale with my roast beef, but I ordered milk instead. While I am a believer in personal liberty I do not permit my theories to inflict themselves upon others. I ordered milk instead of beer, and the waiter split much of it on me and the table as the train swung around a sharp curve. The old lady noticed the mishap, but her face bore not a trace of slightest interest. With her in hearing distance I would not have risked laughing at anything. In the cold, business-like voice of the class leader she ordered—I could have told what it would be before she said a word—she ordered two eggs boiled medium, dry toast and a pot of hot tea. "It must be hot," she said. "And, waiter," she called, as he turned away, "before you bring the eggs I want a Scotch highball."

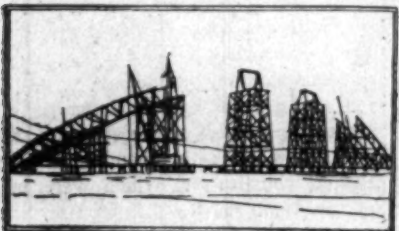
That is what she said. The car made a particularly wild lurch just then, which helped me to hide my surprise. That was all that saved me.

NOTABLE HIGH BRIDGE.

Highway Arch Span Which Is Being Constructed Over the Connecticut River.

Boston.—The highway bridge now under construction over the Connecticut river, between North Walpole, N. H., and Rockingham, Vt., a short distance above Bellows Falls, will when completed cross the stream with a single 540-foot span.

This span is notable for being the largest highway arch span in the United States, with the exception of the one



THE HIGH ARCH BRIDGE. (Connecticut River Span to be Next to Highest Bridge in Country.)

over the Niagara river, near the falls, and also because it is the only long arch span with suspended floor in the country.

The bridge consists of a 540-foot through channel span and a 104-foot eight-inch approach span on the Vermont side. It is over 21 feet wide over all, and carries a 20-foot clear carriage-way, and a six-foot clear structure.

The total weight of the steel which will go into the big structure will be 900,000 pounds.

Mistakes in Stamps.

By a simple error in the printing of a set of stamps the value is enormously increased to collectors. A short time ago a Dutch stamp was printed yellow instead of blue. A week later these stamps were sold at a great premium. A New Zealand stamp some years ago was printed upside down, and it is now worth a large sum. Among English stamps the old red penny, with the plat No. 255, is valued by collectors, and the small pink halfpenny, with plate No. 9 is not worth less than \$20. It is said that the plate of the latter was broken soon after it came into use and was never replaced, hence the value of the few stamps printed from it. It is always a question with amateurs whether to buy their stamps used or unused. But it is safe on a great occasion, such as the Jubilee or Exposition year, to buy them with the postmark.

To Build Large Temple.

The California Grand Lodge of Masons, which includes the subordinate lodges of Hawaii, is planning to build in San Francisco a temple large enough to accommodate all grand bodies of the craft within its jurisdiction. The present temple is about 40 years old.

TEN THOUSAND CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS WANTED

At the Great Union Revival Services at Cadet Armory, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity. Conducted by the famous pulpit orator and evangelist, Rev. S. P. Drew, D. D. Rev. Drew is considered one of the leading Baptist Evangelists of the United States. Rev. Drew's wonderful revival work in New York, 1898-1899, two hundred persons converted. North Carolina, 1901, three hundred converted. Massachusetts, 1902, one hundred converted. Washington, D. C., 1903, eight weeks' preaching, 670 persons gave their names to join the church.

Notice.—Churches desiring to engage Rev. Drew's services to conduct revival meetings, can write or call at his address, 2014 Eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamp. Terms: The church pays expenses, such as



board and lodging, and allow one Sunday for the people to give him a free will offering. No charge will be made for conducting the revival.

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist church of New York City, and ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, of New York State, October 29, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hanse Place Baptist Church, was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York, and Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council.

STEAM RAILWAY STATISTICS

Over 200,000 Miles of Tracks in the United States at Beginning of 1904—Increase During Year.

The total steam railway mileage of the United States at the end of 1903 was 207,604 miles, an increase of 4,595 miles during the year, according to Poor's Manual, recently issued. In the southwestern states 1,804 miles were built, 683 miles in the northwestern states, 602 miles in the gulf and Mississippi valley states, 562 miles in the Pacific coast states, 486 miles in the central northern states, 348 miles in the middle states, and only 12 miles in New England.

The total assets of the railroads are given as \$14,862,111,544, and the liabilities \$14,289,529,959. The total earnings were \$1,908,857,826 in 1903, and \$1,720,814,900 in 1902. The operating expenses and taxes in 1903 were \$1,316,349,314, and in 1902 were \$1,160,788,623. Net earnings in 1903 were \$592,508,512 and in 1902 were \$560,026,277. The interest paid on bonds in 1903 was \$239,426,707, and in 1902 was \$222,614,909. In 1903 the stock dividends amounted to \$164,549,147, and in 1902 to \$151,019,537. The surplus of all roads in 1903 was \$121,580,088, and in 1902 it was \$109,166,434.

The number of tons of freight transported in 1903 was 1,306,628,853, and in 1902 was 1,192,136,510. In 1903 the railroads carried 696,949,925 passengers, and in 1902 the number was 665,130,236.

IMPOSES NOVEL SENTENCE.

New Jersey Judge Orders Professional Woman Beggar to Pay Fine of Ten Cents Daily for Two Years.

Judge Algoner T. Sweeney, in the criminal court at Newark, N. J., the other day, imposed upon Mrs. Beula McCarton, convicted before him of professional begging, a sentence that is said to have no parallel in the annals of Jersey justice.

"The sentence of this court," announced Judge Sweeney, "is that you shall pay a fine of ten cents daily for a period of two years, and that you shall appear in this court each day to make the payment the court has directed. The total will be \$730."

Mrs. McCarton is 35 years old. The police say she is a member of the notorious McCarton family, several of the members of which were arrested in New York recently, charged with being professional "beats." Their record extends over many cities in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

On imposing the novel penalty, payable on the installment plan, Judge Sweeney paroled Mrs. McCarton, with the instructions that if she should not be able to raise the ten cents on any day, she must come and report, leaving to him the option of changing the penalty from the fine to imprisonment.

The "Chink" Also Comes In.

The new head tax of \$500 which the Dominion of Canada now imposes upon Celestials who intend to settle within its borders is said very effectually to have closed the doors through British Columbia, though, of course, remarks the Boston Transcript, every now and then an individual Chinaman slips in through a chink.

FRANKHUME,

Wholesale Grocer.

Agent for the District of Columbia for LIPSON'S renowned COFFEES and TEAS. OLD STAG Whiskey. The sole agent for the Arisima Cigars made in Porto Rico. The best and cheapest cigar made.

TERMS CASH: Interest charged after 30 days.

454 Pennsylvania Ave.,

Bet. 4-1-2&6 Sts. N. W.

F. P. BURKE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A Specialty Made of "GIBSON" Whiskey.

1314 D Street Northwest.

The Atlantic & Pacific

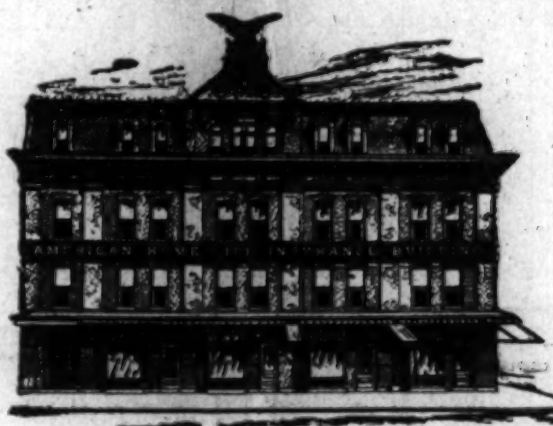
R. R. & Surety Co.,

Jacksonville, Florida

Stock One dollar per share instead of Five as heretofore—The North Jacksonville street railway town-improvement company's 1st August 1903 with cars running over just half its line—two miles approximately

THIS company wishes it to be known that there is nothing but the best feeling existing between the company and our white friends for whom we hold the deepest regard. It is a clear case that they are and always have been willing to help us if we would help ourselves.

R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C., 1109 I St. N. W.



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK
WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

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Have stood the test for sixty years. When buying from us you are buying direct from the manufacturer.

WE HAVE Other MAKES

Take in trade which we can

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UPRIGHT PIANOS AS LOW AS

15, square Pianos 5. Organs 15

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Stieff WARE ROOMS

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MOST DIMINUTIVE HUNTER

Youngest Nimrod to Boast a Deer as the Trophy of His Small Rifle.

Northport, Me.—Northport claims the most diminutive, if not the youngest, real hunter in Maine. By real hunter is meant one who has shot a deer, moose or bear.

Walter R. Nealley is not much bigger than the proverbial "pint o' elder." He is 12 years old, weighs all of 61 pounds and towers four feet five in his boots.

His father, John B. Nealley, is a registered guide and quite a famous hunter and trapper.

Ever since Walter was big enough he has roamed the woods, first with a



WALTER R. NEALLEY. (The Young Maine Hunter Who Has Bagged His First Deer.)

bow and arrow, then with an air-gun, then a shotgun. Last fall his pa gave him a fine 32-40 rifle.

Walter has used the rifle. He has shot many rabbits and partridges, taking the bunnies on the run in true sportsman style and the partridges on the wing.

Recently the lad was out alone, as he usually goes hunting, and came across a big buck. The youngster took deliberate aim and brought down the deer on the first try, with a bullet through the heart. He bled the buck. Then he gathered all the other boys of the neighborhood and a horse led, returning in great triumph, the happiest and most envied boy in Northport.

Walter is a very cautious hunter and has a great fear of shooting some one or himself by accident, and is more careful with his gun than most men.

WOMAN COURT CLERK.

Miss Carrie Davison, Only Woman in Country to Hold Position in the United States District Court.

Detroit, Mich.—Miss Carrie Davison, daughter of the late Darius J. Davison, who has just been

appointed clerk of the United States district court in this city, says the Free Press, is the only woman in the United States honored with such an office. Her appointment by Judge Swan, however, comes as a reward for continuous meritorious service and naturally follows her work as deputy clerk of the court. Miss Davison first entered the office as a clerk for her father in 1899, and the following year she was appointed a deputy. She is well known, very capable and well liked by all attorneys who have had business dealings in the United States district court.

No deputy clerk has yet been chosen by Miss Davison and no appointment will probably be made for some time.

Gunboat Exceeds Contract Speed.

The gunboat Chattanooga exceeded her contract speed of 16.5 knots on her official trial at Newport, R. I., making an average of 16.605 knots in a continuous run of four hours in open water. When the board returned to Newport early in the evening, after completing the test, they were enthusiastic in their praise of the boat. On the gunboat were the board of engineers officers who have supervised the standardization of the vessel's propellers, and the regular trial board of the navy. The wind blew lightly from the west, and the sea was comparatively flat, the general weather conditions being, nearly perfect. The Chattanooga left her anchorage at ten o'clock, and steaming out to Beaver Tail, started on her run about noon. Her engines worked evenly and on the whole perfectly throughout. The Chattanooga will now be put through an endurance test of 24 hours.

A Comet Discovered.

The naval observatory at Washington was notified the other night by cable from Kiel, Germany, of the discovery of a comet by Borely, of Marseilles, right ascension 1 hour 14 minutes, south declination 10 hours 20 minutes.

This comet was immediately looked up and observed by Messrs. Hammond and Wright, of the naval observatory staff. Observations will be continued on every clear night.

To Aid Short Memories.

A Vienna society has been formed to aid people with short memories. A card is issued, upon which the purchaser writes the date of an engagement and posts to the society's office. By the first post of the day of his engagement the card is received by the purchaser.

Many Doctors.

In the larger cities of Germany there is a doctor to every 800 inhabitants. In Berlin nearly half the physicians have a taxable income of less than \$750 a year.

UP-TO-DATE BUBBLES

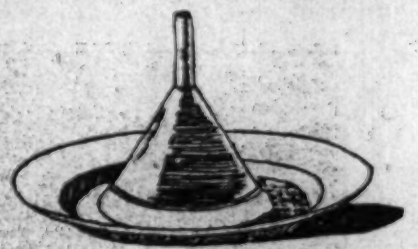
NO CLAY PIPE NEEDED IN THIS SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENT.

With Paper Cylinder Giant Iridescent Globes May Be Produced and Many Strange Tricks Performed with Them.

Chicago.—Of all the contrivances ever used for blowing bubbles a clay pipe is the very worst. Cornucopias of paper are infinitely better in every respect. They are easily made and cost nothing. While built from small affairs, those blown from cornucopias often attain magnificent proportions, measuring three, four, five or even more feet in circumference. Away with the clay pipe forever, as far as using it for blowing soap bubbles is concerned!

Fill a quart bottle half full of distilled or soft water and sift into it four-fifths of an ounce of Castile soap powder. Allow the powder to thoroughly dissolve, and then add one-third of a pint of pure glycerin. Place the bottle of solution in a room where the temperature is 70 degrees or more. In performing the bubble tricks see that the room is warmed to between 65 and 75 degrees.

Now that the solution is made you will be able to play soap bubble magician and show to your delighted friends a rose inside of a bubble. You will be enabled to show a spinning top whirling around inside of a bubble. If a large humming top is used, so much the better, for after the hummer has been singing right merrily for a few



FUNNEL COVERING OBJECT TO BE COVERED BY BUBBLES.

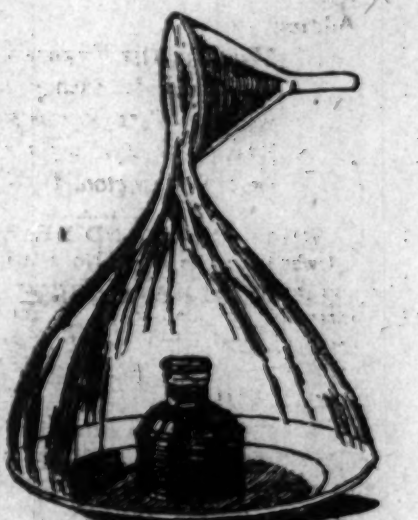
moments the top of the bubble will start to whirl with it.

The horn should be made of wrapping paper, about seven inches in length, two inches across the wider opening and with a quarter of an inch opening at the smaller end. The paper may be fastened together with pins. A better way, however, is to thoroughly paste the paper on both sides, roll into the shape desired, tie the thread around it to prevent unrolling, and allow it to thoroughly dry. This will make you a firm, hard, permanent cornucopia. They can be made very much larger if required.

Dip the wide opening of the cornucopia into the solution, then turn it slowly at right angles while withdrawing it. Look and you will see that the opening is covered with a film. If it is not, dip the cornucopia again. Now put your mouth to the small end of the cornucopia and start to blow gently.

Dip the mouth of the goblet into the solution and then carefully lift it out at right angles, so the opening will be covered with a film. As soon as the swelling bubble touches the film you may continue to blow until you have made a sphere of giant proportions. Great care must be exercised in removing the cornucopia so, as not to throw the bubble off its balance.

Four some of the solution into a plate or tin dish until the bottom is covered to the depth of one-eighth of



BUBBLE COVERING INK BOTTLE ALMOST COMPLETED.

an inch. Then wet with your fingers or piece of cloth the whole upper surface of the plate with the solution. Be sure that not one dry spot is left. Then place a rose, or other object, in the center of the plate, and over this lower a tin funnel, at the same time slowly lifting it. As the film swells out keep lifting the funnel and blowing until you have a fair-sized film. Then, turning the funnel at right angles, still holding your mouth to it, lift it suddenly higher, and the film will release itself from the funnel.

For spinning a top inside a bubble the solution is poured in the plate and the rim of the plate is well covered with it, as in the rose-trick. Then set an inverted butter plate in the center of the large plate. Spin your top, take it up in your hands, and slide it on to the inverted butter plate. Over the top and butter plate quickly lower the funnel down into the solution. Be careful, however, to use a funnel large enough so that the top will not strike it. Then cover the spinning top with a bubble by the method explained in the rose-trick. Use a large humming top if you have one, for the whirling sound of the big fellow makes the trick appear much more wonderful. Be sure that your funnel is well wetted inside and out for the distance of an inch upward from the rim.

TO SAVE OLD HOUSE.

EFFORT TO PRESERVE HISTORIC
WESTERN STRUCTURE.

Is Situated at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory—Once Used as a School Where Henry M. Stanley Taught.

Guthrie, O. T.—An effort is being made to preserve the "old church on the hill" at Fort Gibson, the oldest building in Indian Territory. It was the old garrison church at Fort Gibson during the early days, and was afterward used as a schoolhouse, with Henry M. Stanley as the teacher. The Territorial Historical society will get possession of the building, if possible, and use it for a historical museum.

This building has been occupied continuously since 1832. Gen. Hazen while residing there was married and brought to the fort his bride, Miss McLean, of Cincinnati, now the wife of Admiral George Dewey. She occupied the stone building still standing on Garrison hill. She was a great horsewoman and used to hunt with her husband over the prairies and hills along the Arkansas and Grand rivers.

Fort Gibson is rich in historic lore. Settled soon after the Louisiana purchase, a military post was established there in 1819. Many notable men have lived there—some now resting in the national cemetery, about a mile from the old fort, where 2,456 soldiers are buried, and where may be seen the names of soldiers, scouts and warriors who figured in border and Indian warfare. Among the number is the Seminole chief, Billy Bowlegs, who fought with Osceola at the battle of Wahoo swamp, where Gen. Dade was killed and the American troops were routed. After the treacherous capture of Osceola Bowlegs joined the American army and received the rank of captain.

Among the United States officers who commanded at the fort were Zachary Taylor and Jefferson Davis. Mrs. M. J. Ross, wife of ex-Chief W. J. Ross, of the Cherokee nation, was well acquainted with Miss Betty Taylor before she married Davis, who at that time was only a lieutenant.

Another noted character who lived at the fort was Gen. Sam Houston. History records that he resigned the governorship of Tennessee, left his newly married wife, went west and joined the Cherokees. He lived several years at Fort Gibson, assuming the Indian garb of that time. He resided for a time with Chief Johnnycake, near the Arkansas river, below the old fort. He was both feared and honored by the Cherokees, who admired him for his learning and bravery.

Not long after his arrival at Fort Gibson he married Tallihina Rogers, a beautiful Cherokee maiden, with whom he lived until his departure for the war in Texas in 1832.

General Winfield Scott made several visits to Fort Gibson and Gen. Robert E. Lee and George B. McClellan were also there on tours of inspection. Col. Coppinger commanded at the fort, where he was visited by James G. Blaine, his father-in-law, who was ill for about six weeks in the big stone house.

Stanley at one time taught a subscription school at the fort, occupying the old building.

In 1846 the poet Longfellow, on a tour of the west, visited Fort Gibson by way of the Arkansas and Grand rivers. Next year appeared the most loved of his poems, "Evangeline," where scenery in the vicinity of Fort Gibson is graphically described.

COLLEGE BOYS PATRONS.

Four Young and Pretty Sisters Operate a Laundry and Make Profit from Students' Trade.

Philadelphia.—Combined chivalry and selfishness on the part of the gallant students of the University of Pennsylvania promise to spell success for the Meyer Sisters' laundry.

Things are booming at the laundry, at Germantown. Marguerite Meyer collects the laundry, makes out the bills, and delivers the finished product. She is 16, and the oldest of the sisters. Susie keeps the books and oversees things. Doris helps Susie, Ruth helps Susie and Doris.

They are "making money." Whatever suggestion of incongruity may be inspired by the notion of four pretty young girls running a laundry probably will be dispelled by the reflection that it is profitable.

The father of the girls has been in the laundry business for a long time. He suggested that if his daughters could obtain the patronage of the university students they might realize sufficient pin money out of it to keep themselves in perfume and automobiles at least.

The notion became popular with the sisters. A circular was got out and sent to every student of the university. It was "a puller." What gallant student could resist an appeal like that, especially when it was couched so diplomatically and fetchingly as the Meyer sisters did it?

Made in Germany.

Far eastern news often contains references to the canned meats of the Russians, which are so put up that they may be heated without a fire. The device is German. It is called the "caloril." Two chambers inclose the inner can, one holding lime, the other water. Puncturing the partition causes slacking of the lime, which produces the necessary heat.

Sure Sign of Insanity.

The mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., says he is overpaid, and wants his salary reduced. It must be true that insanity is increasing alarmingly in the country.

LET US SUPPLY THE FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

This is the time of year when you will appreciate the many benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System, because it allows you to buy whatever may be needed in Parlor, Bed Room and Dining Room Furniture, also Carpets, Draperies, Crockery, Bedsteads, Stoves, Ranges, etc., without disturbing your Christmas money. Our stocks in all departments are now at their very best, and whatever you buy here can be depended upon—ABSOLUTELY—for durability. Our Carpet stock contains the newest weaves and richest colorings in all the standard grades, and although prices are substantially reduced, we still continue to do the making, laying and lining entirely free of cost, which is a saving of from 20 to 25 cents on the cost of every yard, as compared with cash store prices. Help yourself to whatever you need.

ON CREDIT

The Following Discounts Form an Attractive Feature of Our Popular Credit System:

10 Per Cent Discount for Cash With Order or if Paid in Full Within Thirty Days.

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5 Per Cent Discount if Paid in Full Within Ninety Days.

The price of every article in our house is marked in plain figures, and these marked prices are as low as goods of equal quality can be bought for in any cash store. So, even though you may not avail yourself of the discounts named above, you are still enabled to buy at spot cash prices, and have practically your own time in which to pay the bill. For many years we have made a specialty of furnishing homes for newly married couples. Everything necessary to complete house-keeping can be had here, and we are very careful to arrange the payments to suit their convenience. There is absolutely no formality attached to our method of giving credit. No matter how much or how little is required, it can be bought here most advantageously and on the easiest weekly or monthly payments ever offered by any house in Washington.

PETER GROGAN,

817-819-821-823 SEVENTH STREET N.W., BETWEEN H AND I STS.

TENANTS IN HISTORIC HOME

Lady Tankerville Seldom Lives on Her Picturesque Estate, Chillingham Castle.

London.—Lady Tankerville has had an exceptionally interesting life. Of American parentage—she was, before her marriage to the then Lord Bennet, Miss Leonora van Marter—she was born in Switzerland and educated in Italy. Her wedding to the future Lord Tankerville was quite a romance. That most cultivated of peers was ranching in the wild west when he wooed and won his beautiful bride.

Lord and Lady Tankerville rarely live at their historic home, Chillingham



COUNTESS OF TANKERVILLE.
(An American Girl Who Has Had an Exceedingly Interesting Career.)

castle, noted for its wonderful herd of cattle; when in Northumberland they inhabit a pretty place near Cornhill-on-Tweed, their ancestral home having now been let for some years. Lord and Lady Tankerville are both very fond of music, and as Lord Bennet, the former was a frequent exhibitor of fine miniatures at the Royal academy. He and his wife have four children—two sons and two daughters. Lord Ossulston, the future earl, will be eight years old next August, and his baby brother is one year old this month.

WIELDS THOMAS' BATON.

Frederick A. Stock, Assistant Conductor of Chicago Orchestra, Who Has Become Temporary Head.

Chicago.—As lieutenant to the late Theodore Thomas, Frederick A. Stock, the assistant conductor of the Chicago orchestra, was afforded a fine opportunity to fit himself for orchestral leadership. The talented young man has marked abilities as a conductor. Mr. Stock first studied under Humperdinck, the composer, and for the last ten years he had been with Mr. Thomas. The time spent at the rehearsals and concerts during the last decade has been so fruitful of good results that Mr. Stock freely ad-



FREDERICK A. STOCK.
(The Acting Leader of the Chicago Orchestra.)

mits his debt to the dead master for his knowledge of the orchestra.

Mr. Stock will be the temporary leader of the orchestra until a permanent head is chosen. Many names are being suggested in this connection, great leaders of orchestras in Germany and France being mentioned. An American of great ability has also been talked of in this connection, Walter Damrosch, of New York. Before any successor to Theodore Thomas is chosen, however, by the orchestra trustees, all the possible candidates for the leadership will be considered.

Microscopic Detective.

Ehrenberg, prince of microscopists, some years ago was employed by the Prussian government to investigate a case of smuggling. A cask had been opened, valuables extracted, and the case repacked and shipped onward to its destination. The only clue to the criminals was that the unpacking must have been done at some of the customs houses through which the goods had passed. To all appearances the microscope had a hopeless task. Ehrenberg took some of the sand which had been used in repacking, placed it under the microscope, looked through the tube, and behold! there on the sand lay a peculiar specimen of foraminifera. That animal was found only at one place in the world, and told just where the crime had been committed.

The Heaviest Girl.

The heaviest girl in the world is Meda Milmoite, of Kentucky, ten years old and weighing 270 pounds. She has gained 84 pounds in the last three years. She is exceedingly active, physically and mentally as bright as any girl of her age. Her father and mother are of normal weight and her sister and brother of less than ordinary size.

Silk Hats by the Million.

The number of silk hats made annually in the United Kingdom is about 12,000,000.

The Bee.

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AN INFAMOUS BOOK.

We clip the following from the *New York Age* of February 4:

Mistaken Criticism of a Book.

"In his infamous book, 'The Clansman,' says the *New York Age*, a paper edited with much vigor and some ability by a negro, avowedly for the benefit of other negroes, 'Thomas Dixon compels the daughter of an abolitionist to fall in love with a Ku-Klux Klan marauder. How true an allegory! The once resplendent goddess, Northern idealism, has long since submitted to the embraces of the sanguinary monster, southern race prejudice.' This, because the editor of the *Age* has ability as well as vigor, troubles us—troubles us almost as much as does the fact that no small part of the *Age's* advertising space is sold to men who offer nostrums to take the kinks out of negro hair and the color out of negro skins. For 'The Clansman' is not an 'infamous book,' and the editor of the *Age* either knows or ought to know it as well as he knows that the nostrums he advertises will not do what their makers promise. 'The Clansman' is a book that presents with fair accuracy certain facts with reference to the most disastrous experiment ever made by American politicians—facts that no well-informed negro can deny and no intelligent negro will see any reason for denying. Mr. Dixon's description of a South Carolina Legislature in the worst part of the reconstruction era, errs by understatement rather than by overstatement. He tells much, but he easily could have told more, both about black lawmakers and white carpetbaggers, and the more would indeed have made his book, if not infamous, at least unimpeachable and unsalable. But what of it? The editor of the *Age* is under no obligation to see in the character and the acts of that Legislature anything except proof that a race just freed from immemorial slavery is unfitted for the exercise of political power. Does he have any doubts on that subject? If not, why should he object at the rehearsal of a lesson at least as valuable to the black man as the white one?

For our part, we heartily commend the *New York Age's* condemnation of Tom Dixon's book, 40,000 copies of which found their way into circulation ten days after they had come from the press. The book has a malicious mission, and is designed to keep alive and augment prejudice against an outraged and own-trodden people, and hence it is truly an 'infamous book.' Its influence will have a tendency to widen and deepen a gulf between the races already too wide and too deep. But is not the editor of the *New York Age* liable to the charge of inconsistency and insincerity, when he denounces white men for doing what he commends black men for doing? The columns of the *Age* teem with apologies for and defenses of a coterie of black traitors and compromisers who characterize the colored man as 'a child race,' 'an inferior race,' 'a backward race,' and other terms of opprobrium and reproach. In what respect are these latter maligners less culpable, less blameworthy and less infamous than the author of 'The Leopard's Spots' and 'The Clansman'? Brother Fortune, let us do the work of Gideon: sift our ranks of those not loyal to the core, and advance with confidence against the enemy of our highest aspirations.

JIM CROWISM.

Prof. Kelley Miller is to be congratulated for his excellent article on the negro question in the *National Magazine*. Professor Miller is beyond all doubt a smooth writer. He is also to be commended for his able argument before the House Committee on Interstate and For-

eign Commerce. But how does Professor Miller expect to succeed when so-called educated negroes in this city continue to encourage a Jim Crow Inaugural Committee? Professor Miller is fighting all he can to have eliminated a Jim Crow car law, and on the other hand a set of District colored men allow themselves to be placed on a separate Public Comfort Committee to receive colored visitors. This colored committee meets to itself at the residence of a representative colored man, whose reputation as a writer is national and at the same time a man of money. Every colored man on that committee who has any respect for himself and for the race he represents, should at once hand in his resignation. THE BEE is glad to see that only 19 or 20 attended the meeting last week, which was not at all agreeable to the distinguished white chairman. Why should there be any separate committee? Why should the white men on this committee meet in separate places and at different times? THE BEE makes this suggestion to Professor Miller: Let him first address himself to the negro committee or those negroes who insist on Jim-Crowing themselves before he goes before the Senate Committee. THE BEE appreciates the noble work of Professor Miller and believes that he should be commended for what he is doing. But what use is it? He is doing all he can to improve the condition of the negro and the negro in return tells him by his actions that his labor is all in vain. That they like to be Jim-Crowed.

In the government departments there is a systematic effort inaugurated to Jim-Crow the negro. The fever is spreading. Democratic chiefs of divisions are encouraged by Republican understrappers to ignore the negro. The negro is afraid to complain. All that he can do is to look and sit at his desk and be 'mum.' If there is any manhood in the negro now is the time to show it. It is hoped that Prof. Kelley Miller, the great negro philosopher, will solve the question of Jim Crowism.

THE KING'S JESTER.

It was the ancient custom for all kings to have a jester at court. This custom continued till a few centuries ago. These jesters, although they acted the fool, many of them were smart and learned men. Indeed, they had more sense than the king. The jester who played the fool would have been pleased to change his occupation. He could not because the king was all powerful. Lucius Junius Brutus played the fool at court. He had an object in view. The moment an opportunity presented itself to strike, he overthrew the house of the Tarquins. The condition of the negro race in America is not like the conditions that existed in the days of the Tarquins. It is time, however, that many of them recognize one king or a Moses. Some of the most learned among the negroes are playing jester to this king. The king tells them that they must be content to ride in Jim Crow cars, that there is a premium on revised constitutions, etc. These jesters all say yes and support the king in his onslaught on negro manhood. So-called negro judges, orators, scholars, preachers and lawyers are playing jester to the king. If ever an opportunity presents itself to strike these jesters will continue to play the fool. These jesters are fed well. The king had a few of these select jesters at a conference a few months ago, and only one rebelled. The others continue to play jester to the king.

RACE LEADERSHIP.

This question has been and is one that has agitated the mind of the negro for a number of years. Leadership among the negroes of America is a farce. It is full of glittering generalities so far as the would-be leaders are concerned. The so-called negro representative or quasi leader is a peculiar individual. The moment he is appointed to office he imagines that office-

holding stamps him a leader, in deed and in fact. Some of the race representatives are mere accidents. Mr. Roosevelt has put a quietus on some of them, so much so that they are afraid to go to the White House. Fewer negroes visit the White House now than at any other time. When Mr. Cleveland was President, less temerity was exercised. They all seem to be afraid of President Roosevelt. Those who have grievances are too timid to express them. The few that call and see him stand before him trembling like an aspen leaf. For this and many other reasons, the President doesn't give their claims any consideration. If the President remarked in July that it was snowing, although the sun may be shining, they would say: 'Well, Mr. President, we believe it is snowing.' When Dr. Du Bois asserted that more manhood is needed among the so-called leaders of the race, he spoke the truth. We have the weakest leadership now that we ever had in the history of the negro. Out of every five thousand quasi leaders, four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine are looking for office. How in the name of common sense can we expect to have an independent following? If one out of every five thousand is appointed to an office, the remainder of them will be expecting a job. There may be a few exceptions. And, very few at that. So few are these exceptions that you can put them all in one room two by three. After the inauguration of the President, there will be many disappointed applicants. The information of THE BEE is that the slate of negro appointments has been filled. The President has been in consultation with the Moses of the negro and he has selected or recommended the worthy applicants. The negro must be born again if he is expected to become a factor in the American body politic, because the present age of negro leadership is 'weighed in the balance and found wanting.'

DR. DU BOIS.

There is one man upon the American continent who is entitled to the respect and confidence of a race that is oppressed, whose champion he has been since God has given him power to write and speak. This man lives in the hot bed of secession and is continually rocked in the cradle of prejudice. He is neither an apologist nor a tinner, but a man who can be trusted, and some day the American people will realize his worth and importance. He has demonstrated his manhood and those moral principles that make nations great and governments powerful. He believes that the race to which he is identified is capable of doing all that other races can do; he believes what is good for one race is good for the other; he believes that God, when he created one race, instilled in all others to follow, the same blood. He doesn't believe that industrialism should be paramount to higher education. He doesn't believe that governments and municipalities should enforce laws in the interest of one citizen to the detriment of the other. He condemns the subsidized press as being dangerous to good government, and he opposes with equal force itinerant beggars who establish institutions to make a race apologists and political demagogues. He is opposed to false leadership or men who are influenced and controlled by the blandishments of official power. Such a man is Dr. Du Bois.

WILL NOT ORGANIZE.

It is to be regretted that ten millions of negroes in the United States, with wealth, education, but with no manhood, will not, or they can not, organize. These ten millions of negroes are without force in the great American body politic. There is not an organization in this country that has any representative force. There has never been an organization in the United States among negroes that has amounted to anything, with but one exception. Of the two negro organizations that

have sprung up recently, for the purpose of assuming an independent attitude, both on them have drifted till they reached a stage of humiliation and sycophancy. They generally start out with the purpose of being independent, and before they are thoroughly organized they are captured by negro officeholders or the bread and butter brigade under every administration. This is the only time the bread and butter brigade dare to speak and that is when some kind of negro organization bobs up. They start out with the intention of moving heaven and earth, and before they end with their declaration of principles, they conclude: 'And we have the most abiding faith in the great and fundamental principles of the nation's Republican party.' Just two hours previous to these declarations they declare in secret conference that the Republican party is faithless and never keeps its pledges. The negro is the most easily fooled individual in the world. He is the most sympathetic and the most forgiving. The negro lacks manhood. He does not express what he thinks. There are thousands of them today who have grave doubts as to the policy of the present administration, but they have not the courage to ask very nationality may be seen daily at the capitol urging legislation that in some direction will redound to the interest of his people, except the negro. He takes no interest in his welfare. If someone perchance advocates a measure that will benefit his people, thousands will rise up and say that he is stealing or that he is in a scheme to rob his people. The opinion of THE BEE is that the President hates a coward and a sycophant. Who would not? Negroes are knickers. They seldom have a good word for each other. The American negro cannot hope to gain the respect and confidence of foreign countries because he doesn't command respect. These organizations are failures and hypocritical.

We are informed that Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce is quite restless under the fire of criticism which his recent articles in the *Southern Workman* have called forth. This is a hopeful sign and gives reason to believe that Mr. Bruce with his fine university education and hereditary, natural talents may yet be saved to the cause of the race which so much needs the loyal service of trained men. Mr. Bruce is a very young man who has assumed a solemnity and dignity of demeanor inconsistent with his tender years. He should therefore be given an opportunity to revise oracular utterances and rash statements, and should receive that help and sympathy which belong to the young man who errs in his mental processes, but who shows a disposition to act according to his best light. We understand that Mr. Bruce has asked for an opportunity to speak in Washington under the auspices of the Bethel Literary Society, and we ask our readers to preserve toward him an open mind until he has been heard in his own defense. By this method alone can we ever reach a common understanding for helpful co-operation.

The citizens are in favor of a Juvenile Court.

District Attorney Pugh says something whenever he opens his mouth.

Douglass Witmore can tell a good joke that will make others feel uneasy.

If the editor of the *Record* would uncover, perhaps he would say less. The loudest noise is made behind closed doors.

The recorder of deeds office never was in as good a condition as it is today. Mr. Dancy, the recorder, has made some remarkable improvements. He is receiving congratulations on all sides.

When Mr. Douglass Witmore told

his joke the other day Prof. Booker Washington did some thinking. He certainly didn't think of Wit McKinley for the recordership.

Why are negro applicants for office alike? Because they all make for the same place others are filling.

At the mutual admiration dinner last week Professor Washington was the center of attraction. He was surrounded by his friends (?).

When Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce appears before the Bethel Literary he will endeavor to undo what he has already done.

There was a great deal of sympathy expressed for the Gray brothers.

The cringing, compromising, hesitating and apologizing negro should find no company in our midst. We believe in being manly as well as gentlemanly.—*Frederick (Md.) Hornet*.

The *Hornet* should exemplify manliness and give Mrs. Arabella V. Chase credit for a paragraph which appeared in the issue of February 4, taken from a sample page of her book, 'A Peculiar People.' People should practice what they preach; so must editors especially. The excerpt from Mrs. Chase's book by the *Hornet* is an infringement on the copyright.

THE BEE has received a notice from the editors of the *Voice of the Negro* informing all editors that the magazine is edited and controlled by colored men. It is immaterial to THE BEE by whom it is controlled, it contains many strong articles in defense of the negro. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen and Mr. J. Max Barber are the editors. Neither Dr. Bowen nor Mr. Barber needs an introduction to the newspaper world. *The Voice of the Negro* is a great magazine. In the February number of the magazine Mr. Daniel Murray, of this city, tells who invented the cotton gin. He claims that the inventor was a negro, while the white people claim that Eli Whitney invented it. It is an in-

WEAK JOURNALISM.

In another column of THE BEE will be read with much interest a letter from the pen of Mr. Jerome A. Johnson, one of the oldest and one of the highest respected citizens in this community. In the weekly *Record* a few weeks ago appeared an article making a personal reflection on Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson sent a reply to the editor, which THE BEE gladly published. The *Record* refused. The reference to Mr. Johnson was unwarrantable as well as unjust and especially in view of the *Record's* refusal to publish his reply. THE BEE knows Mr. Johnson, as well as the entire community. He is a man of the highest integrity. The attention of the readers of THE BEE is called to both articles, Mr. Johnson's letter and the *Record's* reply, and judge for yourselves who is entitled to the greater consideration. An editor should allow a reply, especially when he unwarrantably attacks one. THE BEE, without further comment, leaves its readers to judge for themselves.

ANOTHER POSTOFFICE DEAL.

From *Peru Daily Chronicle*. George W. Jackson, formerly of this city, and yet a resident, voting at all national elections, came here to attend the funeral of Alex. Moss. It is understood that George is a candidate for postmaster, and with president Roosevelt's predisposition to favor the colored citizen, George's chances are at a high water mark. Should George get the place Capt. Bill Daily will be the deputy. This deal will shelve John Jack. Alas, poor Jack! He never had a piece of bread—especially broad and wide; but when it fell upon the ground, it fell upon the buttered side.

If you want a wide-awake paper, read THE BEE.

Have THE BEE sent to your home.

CURSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

The individual who prepares for life's services, never means or waits for opportunities. Fitness is the keynote of opportunities and the thermometer of true progressiveness.

Down in Alabama last Monday some white men celebrated the New Year by lynching an eighteen-year-old colored boy. The usual crime had not been committed, only a white man beaten.—*The Reformer*, Richmond.

Estimate of appropriation required for the support of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, were transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. These estimates aggregate \$69,669,852, against \$614,548,937, the amount of the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The good news comes from Paris, Texas, that thoughtful negroes there have organized a Neighbors' Aid Society, which started out to attend the sick and bury the dead. They have looked deeper into the subject, and are now furnishing the entire burial outfit.

The latest Paris toy is a terra-cotta head, on the top of which, and in the place in which the eyebrows should be, are furrows. A packet of fine grass seeds is sold with the head. The head is well wetted and the seed is put in the furrows. In a few days a fine crop of green hair and eyebrows is produced, to the great delight of all beholders.

Mendelssohn used to conduct the concert in his father's house when he was so little that he had to be mounted on a high stool to be visible to his orchestra. He played in public when he was 9, and at 11 composed a cantata and produced nearly sixty movements, songs, sonatas; trios for violin, violoncello and piano and organ pieces.

Hal Pearson, a colored boy of Pasadena, Cal., took honors over his four white contestants in the silver medal oratorical contest held under the auspices of the Christian Prohibition Alliance.—*S. Christian Advocate*.

Bishop John Bryant Small, one of the best known negro bishops in this country, is dead at his home after an illness of 19 days. Bishop Small was born in Barbadoes in 1835. He came to the United States in 1871, and afterwards joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1896 he was elected by the general conference at Mobile, Ala., to the episcopate.

There is enough rare talent and ability in the negro race, buried in the Departments at Washington to turn this country over. 'Tis a pity.—*Mobile, Ala., Weekly Press*.

Woman's influence over man is strikingly exemplified in the case of that Cleveland woman who borrowed over a million dollars from experienced bankers with no collateral other than 'hypnotic rays.'

Fifty thousand negroes in Missouri voted the straight Republican ticket, and out of 29 positions in the house and four state offices, what have they got to show for it? Not one honorable position.—*St. Louis, Mo., Palladium*.

Speaker Cannon is now wielding a gavel made from a piece of dogwood which grew on the farm where he was born near Guilford, N. C.

South Africa exports \$26,000,000 worth of diamonds to London annually.

A man more than 70 years was arrested in Calais, Vt., a few years ago on an indictment thirty-eight years old, charging him with stealing a horse.

Probably no ruler of modern times has a throne of such barbaric splendor as the Shah of Persia. It is said to be shaped like a bed, nine feet in length by four in height, and is high enough to require three steps to enter. The body, steps and legs (which resemble elephant's trunks) are heavily lacquered in gold and encrusted with jewels, says *The Upholsterer*. On the gold embroidered rug rests a gold chair, behind which rises a sunburst of diamonds with a jeweled bird on either side.

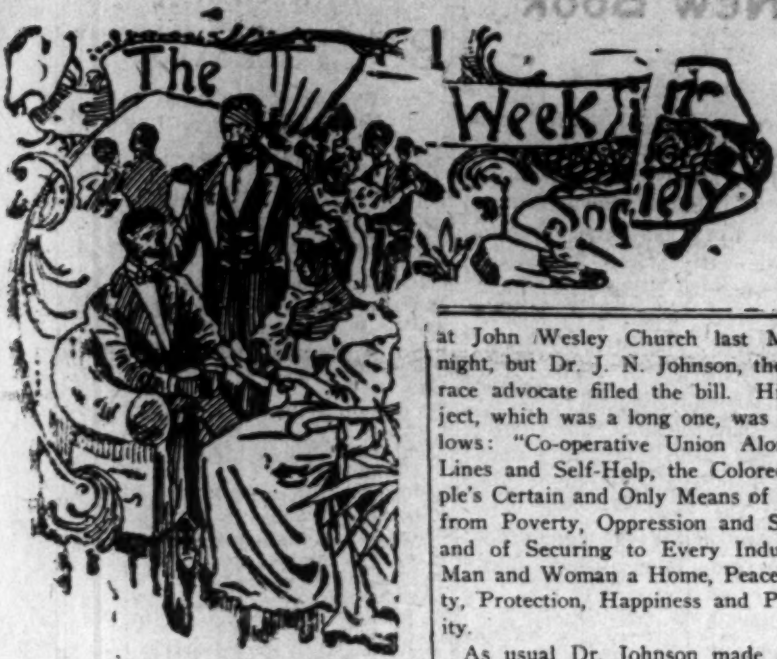
England's only female gravedigger, Mrs. Elizabeth Geese, died recently at Lewes, at the age of 76. On the death of her husband, in 1879, she was appointed to fill his place as gravedigger in the Lewes cemetery, and since then performed the duties.

Live right, fear God, love your neighbor as yourself, attend to your business and there will be sunshine in your homes and happiness in your families.—*Columbus, Ohio, Standard*.

Philadelphia has recently had a distinguished visitor from Haiti in the person of Count Jacques Joseph Jeanette Francois Lacas Pagnot de Filate. He is a descendant of the nobility that ruled in Haiti before it was created a republic, and the only Filate of any note since the days of the trial of the blessed Saviour.

New clerk (anxious to show his shrewdness).—Mr. Selfast, I have an

(Continued on Fifth Page)



The colored people in this city are not in favor of a separate committee.

Mr. Douglass Wetmore, of Florida, is in the city stopping at the Arlington Hotel.

Miss Effie Middleton is quite sick at her home, 338 C street, N. W., with a severe cold.

"Peculiar People" should be in every household. Send one dollar to Mrs. A. V. Chase, 1212 Florida avenue, N. W.

Anthony A. W. Gray has been imported by a number of his friends to organize an insurance company.

Register J. W. Lyons and wife will have with them inaugural week several distinguished guests from his state.

Have you purchased a copy of "Peculiar People," by Mrs. A. V. Chase? Do so at once.

Next week THE BEE will contain a sketch of the Native Washingtonians, with the portraits of their officers and prominent members.

Prof. Kelley Miller will address the Second Baptist Church Lyceum tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject: "Frederick Douglass."

Prof. Kelley Miller appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee Tuesday and opposed the Jim Crow car law. He made an able speech.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, will preach tomorrow, Sunday night, subject: "The Negro and Jim-Crowism."

Hon. E. D. Cumpacker, of Indiana, will address the Epworth League of Ebenezer Church tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the church, corner of 4th and 4 streets, S. E.

There were only 19 or 20 persons of the colored Public Comfort Committee present at the residence of Mr. Daniel Murray last Friday evening. Mr. Weller, the white chairman was not well pleased with the small number present.

The banquet to Recorder J. C. Dancy and Rev. Lampton will take place at Odd Fellows' Hall, Tuesday, February 21st. Covers will be laid for 200 invited guests. Mr. William Jenifer, the enterprising secretary of the banquet committee, has been very energetic in making the affair a success.

Mr. James F. Needham, of Philadelphia, Pa., Grand Secretary of the G. U. O. of O. F. in America, will address the Odd Fellows Lyceum at Odd Fellows Hall, M street, between 16th and 17th streets, N. W., on Sunday, February 12th, at 3 P. M., subject, "We Ourselves."

The Eastern Empire Base Ball Club gave a grand Black Arrow Banquet on Monday night at Cadets' Armory, O street, N. W. The lovers of base ball sport, men as well as women, attended the banquet, and by 11 o'clock the hall was crowded with the friends of the club. The banquet was a success. Good order prevailing through the evening. Dancing was the order of the evening. Music was furnished by the Monumental Orchestra.

There was a beautiful surprise given last Friday evening in honor of Miss Etelka H. Valentine, at her home, 1225 New York avenue. Her friends made the evening very enjoyable by dances and games. After the surprise Miss Valentine returned to Baltimore to resume her duties in the schools as teacher. Miss Valentine has a large circle of friends who are always happy to receive her home.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.
Mrs. E. E. Scott Jones has returned to work after a sickness of several weeks.

Recorder J. C. Dancy had quite a number of representative callers all the week.

The greatest improvements have been carried on in the recorder's office, under Recorder Dancy, since its organization. A new counter has been erected in the front office, new fire-proof files have been put in the place of the old wooden ones and in fact the entire office has been thoroughly repaired. Recorder Dancy has shown taste as well as enterprise, ingenuity and fine executive ability. Great credit is due the recorder and his able assistant deputy recorder Dutton. The recorder has been invited to speak in Jacksonville, Fla., next week.

THE J. C. PRICE LITERARY.
Dr. B. J. Bolden did not appear before the J. C. Price Literary Society

CURBSTONE CHIT, ETC.

Continued from Fourth Page.

idea. Put a little more lead into your weights. Then your customers will get overweight, and when they deal elsewhere they'll think other grocers are cheats. You can make up by adulterating the goods a little. Grocer—The goods are adulterated to the utmost limit already. Now slip down cellar and bring up another lot of Maine herring for sardines, and a gross or two of cottonseed oil for olive.—New York Week-ly.

Two colored men, one from Kansas and the other from Pennsylvania, voted in the Electoral college for Roosevelt. "I don't know whether you are my husband or a burglar," she exclaimed, "but I am going to be on the safe side and shoot." As he lay on his convalescent bed he no longer claimed that women do not use judgment.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 25.—The session of the Grand Lodge of Colored Masons closed in this city tonight. Grand Master Robert C. Barnes, of Detroit, was again honored with the office this afternoon. The other officers chosen are: Deputy grand master, Andrew Dungey, Battle Creek; senior warden, John H. Herrod, Niles; junior warden, Rev. Spafford T. Myrd, Niles; treasurer, Amos P. Manuel, Battle Creek; secretary, Chas. T. White, Bay City; lecturer, John W. Vaughan, Niles; tyler, James W. Cole, Grand Rapids.

In Sweden confession is necessary before capital punishment can be carried out. If, however, the culprit persists in protesting his innocence in the face of overpowering evidence, the prison discipline is made extremely strict and severe until the desired confession is obtained.

According to the reports of 1904 there is said to be 229,741 Odd Fellows in the United States.

One of the charities of London is the Southwark free meals fund, the aid of which is that no child in the borough of Southwark shall go hungry during the winter months. Last year it gave away 135,000 breakfasts and dinners.

Thomas Quinn, of 321 Arch street, Philadelphia, has a cat which evidently is anxious to perpetuate her race. She recently gave birth to twenty-one kittens, each about the size of a field mouse.

ROOMS FOR RENT.
Two (2) large communicating rooms furnished for gentlemen or adult family. 1822 Riggs street, northwest.
Furnished rooms with heat, hot and cold water baths, in one of the best locations in the city convenient to all lines of cars. Apply at THE BEE Office for terms.

LEGAL NOTICE.
PERRIE W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.
No. 12607 Administration.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the estate of Dinah Wilson, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of December, A. D. 1905; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1905.

JESSE E. WARE,
32 Patterson St., N. E.
Attest:
WM. C. TAYLOR,
Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Maria Revells et al vs. Louisa Wilson et al. No. 24-859, Equity Docket No. 55.
The object of this suit is to have sale and partition of the following described real estate, situate in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of Lot numbered Twenty-two (22) in Section numbered Two (2) of the "Barry Farm" subdivision, as said subdivision appears of record in Liber Levy Court No. 2, folio 1, one of the Records of the Office of the Surveyor for the District of Columbia, and division of the proceeds of said sale among the parties in interest.

On motion of the complainant, it is this... day of January, A.D. 1905, ordered that the defendants, Mary Bumbray and Eva Dixon, cause their appearance to be entered on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. This order to be published in the Washington BEE.

By the Court,
Thomas H. Anderson, Justice.
True copy. Test: J. R. Young, Clerk. By J. W. Latimer, Asst. Clerk. Thomas Walker, Solicitor for Complainants.

Respectfully,
JEROME A. JOHNSON.
January 31, 1905.

Figure for success at the bar, in business or public life, for mail, is the ORIGINAL SCHOOL, Founded in 1890. Successful graduates everywhere. Approved by bar and law colleges. Jurisprudence, Law, Equity, Commercial Law, Legal Writing, Legal Research, Special Other Law.
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Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks in how large your Purchases are immediate delivery is made to any part of the city

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Name THE BEE when you call.

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Wm. Cannon,

Fine wines, Liquors, and Ciga's.

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Purissima Whiskey

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The New 1904 L Street, N. W.,

All drugs strictly first class. Every thing found in an up-to-date Drug store can be had in this store. Prescriptions a specialty.

J. W. MORSE-PROP.

A HIGH DEGREE



of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE.
The Georgetown, S. C., Chronicle says:
"When we read the utterances given out by Roscoe Conkling Bruce on the race question some days ago, we were compelled to sit down and meditate over the unlogical statements of this young man. After lengthy contemplation of his statement, we conclude to dismiss him from our thoughts with the words as found in the Bible, viz: 'And as he thus spake for himself, Festus said with a loud voice, 'Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad.' Acts 26 chap. 24 verse. We say that much learning seems to have made this young man mad. We read with interest the editorial of Editor Chase of the Washington BEE, in which he unmasked this would-be educated young man, and let the public see him just as he is."

The Indianapolis Freeman says:
"The Washington BEE has temporarily dropped Booker Washington to train its guns on Roscoe Conkling Bruce, son of the old Mississippi Senator and famous negro statesman. Young Bruce, it seems, who holds a professorship at Tuskegee, has been delivering a speech on characteristics, tendencies and conditions of the negro populations in northern cities. The results announced are declared by THE BEE to be of the 'apologetic' kind that are gotten up by time-servers to flatter and pander to the white people of the South. Is it not just possible, however, that Mr. Bruce, even though wrong in his deductions, may be entirely sincere and speaking with good motives? Let us not be so hasty to condemn and find fault. THE BEE, like its namesake, seems unable to be busy without being stinging."

Notice

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S. W., where an always be found a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered pharmacists.

Pure drugs and fresh supplies is our motto. We keep on hand a little of everything. Postage stamps, all our dealers.

LIBERTY PHARMACY.

1st and F Sts., S. W.

JAMES C. JONES.

Karl Xander.

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Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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AND

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Agent for Southern Bouquet Whiskey.

James F. Oyster

BUTTER, CHEESE & EGGS.

Square Stand: Center Market, 5th & K St. Market, Riggs Market.

Office, Wholesale Depot & Salerooms

900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated Cow Brand Butter recognized without an equal.

MONEY

For everybody at rates lower than the lowest, on't be deceived; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.

505 E St. N. W.

Borrow Money

YES

We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$500.00 on your furniture, piano, etc., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.

SURETY LOAN COMPANY,

Room 1, Warder Building, 2nd Floor,

9th and F Sts., N. W.

Established 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE,

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.

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Louis J. Kessel,

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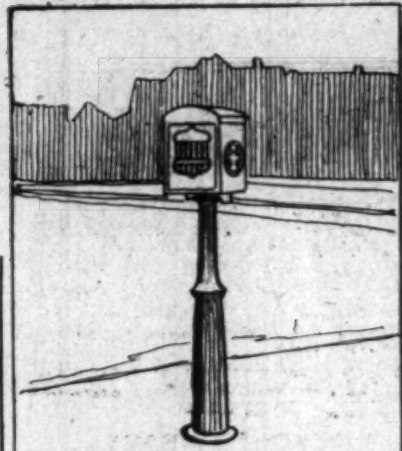
425 TENTH STREET, N. W.

Telephone—Main—167

HANDY STREET TELEPHONES

How the Public in Some of the Eastern Cities Is Accommodated—Experiment Proves a Success.

Cleveland, O.—The telephone has come to be one of the necessities of life, both in the business and social world, and the constant effort of the telephone companies is to make their instruments more accessible to the public. A few years ago one had to search to find a public 'phone. Then such places as drug stores, saloons and public offices became stations for them. When the slot telephone was introduced, doing away with the personal attendant necessary to collect the tolls, the idea was suggested of placing them upon the public streets where the indispensable instruments would be



THE OUTDOOR 'PHONE.

(This innovation is being introduced for the convenience of the Cleveland Public.) right at the public's elbow and save it the trouble of seeking out some drug store or other place where a public 'phone could be found.

The eastern cities are enjoying this increased convenience. For some time Philadelphia was the city farthest west where such street 'phones had been introduced. But gradually this innovation is working its way westward, and Cleveland, O., is the latest city to boast of such accommodations. Two of these new outdoor 'phones have already been installed, one at the corner of East Madison and Euclid, and the other at Bolton and Euclid. The telephone company, which is putting these instruments in, claims that they have already demonstrated their utility, and more will be installed. They will be distributed in portions of the city where public indoor telephones are scarce and hard to get at, especially at night.

The method of operation of these outdoor 'phones is as follows: The patron lifts a lever, opening the door of the inclosing box, and is then enabled to use the 'phone by dropping a nickel, just as in any other public 'phone.

TO MOVE KING'S STATUE.

Plans to Disturb Shaft Erected to Charles I. Dismays English "Legitimists."

London.—That surviving remnant of the long lost Jacobite cause, the legitimist society, views with dismay the prospect of the removal of the equestrian statue of King Charles I. from the conspicuous position it has occupied at Charing Cross.

Still cherishing the hope that one of his descendants may some day oust from the throne the representative of



STATUE OF KING CHARLES I. (Ancient Monument Which Is to Be Moved for Street Extension.)

the reigning dynasty, they are wont publicly to testify to their faith and devotion by decorating the statue of the "martyred king," as they fondly call him, on the anniversary of his execution. The contemptuous tolerance with which his majesty regards such proceedings is shown by the fact that the annual ceremony takes place under the supervision of an agent of the crown. Standing in close proximity to the famous Trafalgar square, the statue, a picture of which is here shown, has long been a familiar one to American visitors to London. Its removal will probably be rendered necessary to make room for the entrance of the new Mall from Charing Cross. The question of finding a new site for it is under consideration.

Five Valuable Old Volumes. London.—The Sothebys, art auctioneers, have sold by private treaty five volumes for \$100,000. They are an Evangelarium of the sixth century and other similar manuscripts of the sixth to the eleventh century, formerly belonging to the Guglielmo Libris collection. Their value lies chiefly in elaborate early metal bindings and ornate enameled and has reliefs of precious stones. The same volumes were purchased in the early '60s for \$3,150, and have remained in the then purchaser's hands ever since. The name of the purchaser has not transpired.

To Prevent Seasickness.

There have been innumerable plans for preventing seasickness, but perhaps the most remarkable of any is a device by which a German navy engineer would obviate the malady by overcoming the motion which brings it about. He is Mr. O. Schlick, of Hamburg. His apparatus is designed to increase considerably the period of oscillation in the rolling of a vessel and at the same time diminish the amplitude of oscillation.

CALLS LOVE DISEASE.

AFFECTION AS SIGN OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Tests Are Made in Schools of New York City—Girls Segregated from Lads in Backward Classes.

New York.—The affections are being made a test of a child's sanity in the public schools by the board of education.

If dainty Flossie, with her flaxen curls and laughing eyes, walks past the desks of Tom, Dick, and Harry without a single mother's son gazing adoringly at her, then those boys are O. K.'d. In their turn, if every girl bids her beating heart be still when Dick stands on his head behind the teacher's back or Reginald reaches the top of the spelling class, then she need fear no more to be dropped into the backward class.

But if, on the other hand, Tom is unable to subdue his increasing fondness as day after day passes, and in a moment of forgetfulness puts his arm about Flossie's waist and kisses her, his time has come, and to the "backward class" with him.

This has been the fate of scores of unfortunate youths of the New York public schools. For four years the test has been tried, and classes are increasing rapidly.

It is each teacher's business to make a note of every display of this kind that she sees and to report it to Dr. Brann, of the board of education. Dr. Brann's sole business is testing children's sanity and classifying them.

"Affection," said Dr. Brann, "is a sign of feeble-mindedness. If a child rushes wildly into a room and throws his arms about the teacher, declaring his most violent love for her, then that child needs watching. It is an unnatural performance."

"For this reason we have had to segregate the boys and girls of the backward classes. Boys sometimes love the girls almost to distraction. In the middle of a recitation a boy will jump from his seat for some undefinable reason and embrace his pretty little neighbor girl. This is really one of our strongest proofs of feeble-mindedness."

Dr. Brann is not alone in his belief that overaffection and insanity go hand in hand. The same opinion was expressed only a few days ago by a Paris scientist, Dr. Maurice Fleury, who surprised the medical world by his "discovery" that love was a disease and should be treated as such.

CAT COMPANION OF TRAMP

Friendless Deserter from Ship Asks Police to Let Him Share Cell with Feline.

Portland, Ore.—Drizzling rain was falling in the north end and poor little Fluff, a tiny kitten, had no place to go to keep warm. Hundreds of people, stylishly attired, passed her by as she sat on the curb at Third and Flinders streets, mewing piteously for some one to rescue her from the wet and cold.

Leonard Bishphem, friendless and a deserter from the ship Lowndale, of all the hurrying throngs, heard the wail of poor little Fluff. She was, like himself, cold, unhappy and homeless. So he took her in his arms, walked the streets, having no object in view, save keeping his charge dry and comfortable.

At last he went to the edge of the sidewalk at Fourth and Davis street, where he sat down. There, with his kitten friend—the only friend he had in all Portland—he lingered until Policemen Baty and Bourke came along and sent him to the Central station.

So with him to jail went Fluff, for the captain had not the heart to separate two such good friends.

HUNT BUGS FOR BOUNTY.

Paupers in Almshouse Get Busy When They Are Offered Three Cents for a Dozen "Scalps."

Greensburg, Pa.—"For each and every dozen bugs captured and delivered, dead or alive, by the inmates of this home to the superintendent's office a bounty of three cents will be paid. Delivery must be made before nine a. m. on the day of capture."

This message was posted in the Westmoreland county almshouse, and is signed by Superintendent Evans. The hundred inmates spent a very busy and profitable night, though they lost sleep. It was a bad night for the festive bedbug, as several scores of "scalps" were laid on the table the next morning.

The county home has been overrun with bugs that bite early, late and often, and there were not a few complaints from the inmates. Superintendent Evans, instead of spending the county funds in bug powder, decided to offer a bounty on bug "scalps."

Success of his plan has exceeded expectation and the bounty will be continued.

She Saw Stars.

Miss Henrietta S. Leavitt, the young Radcliffe graduate who has startled the world of science by discovering more than 400 variable stars, according to the Boston Transcript, must be possessed naturally of the gift which enables some girls to find four-leafed clovers.

Has Still Something to Learn.

The king of Spain took his ma out the other day to show her how he could run his automobile. Owing to the fact that the mud was soft where they struck, no member of the royal party was seriously hurt.

TO RAISE RATTLESNAKES.

New Yorker Will Establish Ranch and Grow Reptiles for the Restaurant Market.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A farm of 20 acres near Niagara gorge has been purchased by Perry R. Hunt, of New York city, who declares his intention to establish a rattlesnake ranch and raise the reptiles for the New York restaurant market. Mr. Hunt said that there was a growing demand in New York restaurants for the flesh of the rattlesnake.

"It has been served in a few places for some two years," he said, "and the increasing demand justifies me in making this venture. Naturally, the supply is limited and the prices are high, and for a time at least I hope to make some money. My plan is to entice as many of the snakes as possible from their hiding places by decoys of live rabbits. These I shall confine in pens, and reserving some of the finer specimens, will fatten the remainder and breed as fast as possible. I will feed them on rabbits mostly, although the menu will be varied by occasional frogs and chickens. I hope to 'harvest' not less than 5,000 rattlers the first year, and I will begin operations as soon as the rattlesnakes make their appearance in the spring."

The locality of the "farm" is ideal for its purposes. From time immemorial the vicinity of the Niagara gorge and whirlpool has been the haunt of the North American rattlesnake, the largest of its kind. The guides point out a rattlesnake cove, a rattlesnake dell, and the famous Devil's Hole and Foster's Flats have long been avoided by local visitors and tourists, as they are infested with great numbers of these creatures.

In the gorge, the loose, rocky formations and the large areas inaccessible to any but the most adventurous and intrepid geological and botanical explorers, are peculiarly suitable to the habits of this snake.

The rattlesnakes are good navigators, and cross and recross the river near its wildest rapids.

Mr. Hunt says the flesh of a rattlesnake is not unlike that of a roast sucking pig, white and exceedingly palatable.

REVIVE MYSTERY PLAYS.

Benedictine Monks Reproduce Bible Stories at Famous Monastery in Germany.

Berlin.—An interesting attempt has been made at the famous Benedictine monastery of the Maria-Laach to revive the medieval mystery plays. The magnificent church was crowded with sightseers. The altar was screened by a thick curtain, which was drawn when the abbot and confraternity took their seats in the choir. Thereupon a host of angels, all clad in white, appeared, among them being the Archangel Michael and Lucifer. Suddenly the altar was illuminated and the manger at Bethlehem was disclosed. Michael and the good angels kneel in adoration, but Lucifer turns his back in contempt. As he does so his white robe falls to the ground and he is revealed in all his blackness. He is then driven away and Michael takes Lucifer's white robe and presents it before the altar.

The second scene represented the temptation of Adam by the serpent. Lucifer appears again, bearing the serpent all decked with flowers, which fall from his scaly length. While this scene is being enacted before the altar the choir sings words in Latin illustrating the proceedings. A procession was then formed and the vast congregation sank on its knees as the abbot and his monks carried an elaborately decorated image of the virgin to the altar. The abbot's benediction closed this singular revival of a medieval custom which is said to have had a profoundly emotional influence on those who witnessed it.

NEW DELICACY FOR TABLE.

Hybrid Buffalo the Latest Thing in England—Compromise Between Bison and Beef.

London.—The latest delicacy to tempt the appetites of British epicures is a compromise between buffalo meat and beef.

A couple of two-year-old bullocks, the result of cross breeding between a North American bison and Highland cattle, were sold at Newcastle market the other day. They had been bred by Mr. Leyland, of Haggerston castle, Northumberland, who has been engaged for several years in experimenting in this direction.

The animals were exactly like their North American cousins in appearance, except that they were stronger and thicker in the hind-quarters. They had been reared and fed as wild cattle, so great difficulty was experienced in conveying them to market.

Although they were accommodated in special boxes their fury was so great that one broke its neck on the journey, and the other had to be shot in the market.

The beef, it is said, will be found of a richer quality than that obtained from a buffalo, and if kept for a month or so, more palatable than that of an ordinary bullock.

River Steamer a Store.

A German tradesman has converted a Rhine steamer into a department store, and is visiting towns along the river with a diverse stock of goods. Now a freight company is being formed to take a train of giant automobiles through France, each machine being devoted to a special department, like a store.

Out of the Ordinary.

A Chicago woman left her husband because he was not gay enough for her. That is better than the usual Chicago custom of getting too gay.

RATS AS EAR PROTECTORS.

Thousands of Rodents, Caught in Japan to Prevent Spread of the Plague, Prove Useful.

Tokio.—When the time came to forward the winter outfits for the armies in Manchuria and the commissariat produced hundreds of thousands of fur ear protectors. Japanese and foreigners alike wondered where these things could have come from. No one had ever heard of their being made. It seems that two years ago the plague was raging along the China coast. The Japanese quarantine bureau decided that efforts must be made to keep the dread disease out of the country.

They determined to start a crusade. In all the seaports and larger cities bounties were offered for each rat brought in. The small boys found this a great source of revenue, and the competition at once became very keen. For each rodent the hunters were given a small sum and a lottery ticket. The money he might squander, but the ticket he saved, and at the end of the month there was a drawing, with prizes varying from \$5 to \$50. Rat catching became a popular amusement, and the boards of health all over the country were kept busy examining the daily bag.

Each animal was duly registered and the place in which it was caught noted. It was then examined, and if any suspicious germs were discovered the building from which the rats came were immediately raided; all the animals were hunted down, and the place was disinfected.

In this manner the plague was kept out of Japan. The small boys amused themselves and made money, but no one ever stopped to think what had become of the skins of these millions of rats that had been worrying the boards of health. They had not been thrown away. The military authorities had used them to make ear protectors.

PROMOTER'S STRANGE LUCK

Man Running for Mayor of Evansville, Ind., Once a Millionaire Railroad Builder of Illinois.

Bloomington, Ill.—Central Illinois people are interested in the career of David J. Mackey, who formerly resided in this vicinity, and is now running for mayor of Evansville, Ind. He built the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville railway, now a branch of the Illinois Central, and was president of the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Louisville Air Line, and also the Peoria & Eastern. In addition, while at the height of his career, he was at the head of two large steamboat lines, a wholesale dry goods firm, a cotton mill, a wholesale shoe house, a gas company, a street car line and numerous other enterprises.

Through the alleged treachery of a supposed friend, he lost his property and became penniless. Through the influence of Senator Fairbanks he obtained a position in a paper mill at Anderson, Ind. Two years ago he went to Evansville and became superintendent of a coal company there. Now he is being boomed for the republican nomination for mayor of Evansville, the election to be held in April.

Mr. Mackey began life as a poor boy, but by hard work accumulated a fortune. When he lost his millions death claimed his wife, and when his only daughter, a prominent society girl, also died, his heart was broken. The large hotel he owned was closed by the sheriff and he was compelled to leave after being the only occupant for some time. Influential friends advised him to leave the scene of his former success, and he acquiesced, stating, however, that some day he would come back and make a fortune again.

MEAT EATING DEPRIVES.

Canon Lyttleton of England Declares Modern Menus Are a Stimulus to Wickedness.

London.—Canon Hong Lyttleton, brother of the British colonial secretary, announces his agreement with Tolstol that it is well-nigh impossible for even the best intentioned man to live physically pure if he eats meat to excess.

"As soon," says Canon Lyttleton, "as the diet is changed from meat to vegetables there is a diminution in animal lust. The meals of the well-to-do are on a topsy-turvy system. Instead of being arranged to appease hunger they stimulate appetite. If these and sweets came first, far less meat would be eaten. Schoolboys eat as much as they want in the first quarter of an hour, and then stuff themselves for the rest of the meal."

"Every meal taken according to the modern menu is a direct stimulus to passion. One grand result of the Russo-Japanese war is that we are beginning to think seriously about diet, because the Japanese eat no meat and are proving their prowess plainly."

Canon Lyttleton does not believe in innocence based on ignorance, and does not think the one fact in life that human beings must not attempt to comprehend is the origin of life itself.

"The revelation," he says, "should be made to youth of all its potentialities and purposes; made so simply and so fully that there shall be no cranny left wherein curiosity may pry. Girls and boys must also be taught the wisdom of bridling their appetites for eating and drinking. In the matter of intoxicants the world is agreed, but the present danger lies in the continuance of the dense, dark abyss of ignorance of food."

Where Music Failed to Soothe.

A Chicago woman beat off a footpad by belaboring him with her music roll. But it is not believed to have soothed the savage breast.

A New Book.

"The Scourging of a Race," and twenty-one of my addresses delivered on special occasions, which will be ready for distribution September 1, 1904. This work has been prepared at a cost of nearly \$1,000; and at the request of some of the most eminent men of our race, from every section of the country. The price is \$1.00; postage or express, 30 cents. The number of copies is limited.

In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a personal service to me.

The following are the contents: The Scourging of a Race. A Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity. The Wheels of Providence. The Coming of Shiloh. A Throne of Glory. Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.

Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood. The Divine—Humanity. The Baptists and the Lutheran Reformation. The Seven Seals. Address to the Graduating Class of 1902, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

Ecology on Wm. J. Simmons, D. D., LL. D. The Religious Status of the Negro. National Perils. The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul. Robert G. Shaw. The Religious and Secular Press Compared.

The Value of Baptist Principles to the American Government. The Church as a Factor in the Race Problem. The Divinity of the Church. Christian Resources of Afro-Americans.

The Vacant Tomb. The Negro in War and Peace. Thanking you in advance for your order, I am,

Yours truly,

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FREDERICK, *9.05 a.m., *10.05, *11.00 a.m.,

*1.15, *4.05, *5.15 p.m.

HAGER-TOWN, *10.05 a.m. and *5.05 p.m.

BOYD and way points, *8.

RUSSIANS LEAVING HOME.

War and Persecution of Jews Chief Causes of Influx of Russian Subjects Into United States.

New York.—One result of the war in the far east is to increase greatly immigration from the Russian empire. For the most part, of course, the influx ultimately finds its way into the United States, though a good deal of it goes to England.

The increased inflow from Russia in the last two years is strikingly shown in the following figures: 1902, 88,585; 1903, 104,616; 1904, 123,575.

The figures are for Russia, exclusive of Finland. As the previous reports of the immigration commissioner group Finnish and Russian immigration it is impossible to say whether this year's arrivals establish a record. In all probability, however, when the returns for December are in, the aggregate from Russia alone for 1904 will surpass all previous totals for both the empire and Finland.

The greatest element in this immigration, as always, is the Jews. In general, about 70 per cent. of all immigrating Russians are Jews. The statement, therefore, that Jewish immigration for 1904 will be the greatest on record, seems amply warranted. Nor is it surprising. It is caused chiefly by two circumstances: The revival of persecution reaching its most intolerable manifestation in Kishinef, and the desire to escape service in the Japanese war.

Russia, while denying her Jewish subjects all civil rights, does not object to sending them to Manchuria to stop Japanese bullets. For the Jews, however, even military glory is denied, as he is not permitted to rise in the ranks. It is not strange, therefore, that the war does not arouse any sentiments of patriotism; and that he should, instead, think it a particularly auspicious time to seek the land of freedom.

ROMANCE IN THIS WEDDING

Similarity of Names Brings Texas Minister and Philadelphia Girl Together—Marriage Follows.

Philadelphia.—An acquaintance formed as a result of a chance reference to the similarity of names culminated in the marriage of Rev. William H. Claggett, a Presbyterian clergyman of McKinney, Tex., and Miss Jennie Claggett, of this city.

Mr. Claggett is the founder of the Texas Presbyterian university at McKinney, and is president of the board of trustees. To Miss Claggett he has been known all her life, through his writings and work.

To him she was an entire stranger until about a year ago. The clergyman visited this city in November, 1902, on matters connected with the university. In the January following he was asked to conduct a series of evangelistic meetings arranged by the Cohokins and Temple Presbyterian churches. Miss Claggett is a member of the Temple church, and her uncle, Augustus Claggett, with whom she resides, is an elder of the same church. With the thought that a relationship might exist between the two men it was suggested to the clergyman that he visit Mr. Claggett. As a result of that visit he was invited to make his home with the family while his work kept him here. When he returned to McKinney about six weeks ago it was with the promise that Miss Claggett would become his wife.

Mr. Claggett is a widower and Miss Claggett is many years his junior.

CHECKS CHICKEN STEALING

Recent Act of Kentucky Legislature Gives Henroster Raiders the Scare of Their Lives.

Louisville, Ky.—"Chicken stealing as a regular avocation has practically been abandoned in Louisville," said Lieut. O'Brien of the Fourth police district, "thanks to a recent act of the legislature making the offense punishable with a penitentiary term, and as a result several hundred negroes and a few white men have been knocked out of an easy way of making a living."

Strange as it may seem, until a year ago it was almost impossible to raise chickens in Louisville with any degree of success on account of the activity of thieves, who made an easy living by raiding the hen roosts of the city. Scarcely a day passed when as few as a dozen chickens were stolen, and several negroes were known to the police as having no other trade. The chickens brought good sums, and many of the coop-raisers went so far as to dress the fowls before taking them to market.

Until the last session of the legislature, chicken stealing was only punishable with a fine or workhouse sentence, but the newly enacted law made the crime a felony and imposed a penitentiary term. This act broke up the band of chicken thieves, and as a result not a half dozen reports of chicken stealing have been made to the police during the past three months. As a result of the law, a large number of the thieves were sent to the penitentiary.

Where the "Good Die Old." According to the records of the town clerk's office at Castleton, Vt., there were during the year 1904 12 marriages recorded, 39 births, and 38 deaths. The town has a population of 2,089. Of the deaths the average age of nine was 85 years and 8 months. The town has been frequently referred to as a place where the "old die good, and the good die old." Patrick Dunn, the oldest one who died, was over 90 years.

Merely a Prediction. A French seeress gives us a frenzied prediction of the horrors for the year to take the place of "Bodella."

COLOSSAL HOME FOR PAPER

New York Times Building, Recently Completed, Tallest Structure in the City.

New York.—The New York Times is now published from its new building in Times square, a structure which has been referred to by experts as one of the notable architectural triumphs of the world. In recognition of this contribution to the architectural beauty of New York the city government some time ago named the district from Forty-second street north for seven blocks along Broadway and Seventh avenue Times square, and the subway station in the basement of the building bears the same title.

In a special edition published January 1 to celebrate the occupancy of the building there was an elaborate description of its construction and equipment. Among the features mentioned in this edition is that the building is the city's tallest structure, from base to top, being 31 stories, with an extreme height of 476 feet; that a new record in steel tonnage has been made in its construction, as it contains a larger percentage of steel to cubical contents than any other office building, having at the same time the strongest and stiffest steel frame structure of similar dimensions ever erected.

The presses are located 55 feet below the level of the street, while the paper is written and set up from the fourteenth to twenty-fifth floors. The press plant has a capacity of 144,000 16-page papers every hour, and provision has been made to increase this capacity to 432,000 papers per hour.

PLAN ECONOMY IN NAVY.

Vessels to Be Placed in Reserve Until Need for Their Services Arises.

Washington.—The naval general staff proposes to put naval vessels in reserve for the purpose of economy. It has been discovered that the cost of keeping a battleship in commission amounts to more than \$1,000,000 a year, and it is realized that some provision must be made for maintaining two classes of ships in reserve.

During the next session of congress an appropriation will probably be requested for maintaining ships in ordinary under a system of serviceability that will permit use of the vessels without much delay.

One class will be kept at the navy yards under such conditions of readiness for duty at sea as will permit their departure from port within 24 hours. This can be accomplished by having the ships in the care of few officers and men, the engines turned over frequently and the equipment stored in accessible places alongside, when not actually on board.

Another class will be in less readiness for service, probably far enough removed from the condition of duty to require a week or more to send the vessel away from the yard.

ROMANCE AT WORLD'S FAIR

Secretary of German Commission to Take Home French Bride He Met at Kaiser's Pavilion.

St. Louis, Mo.—Karl Gallenbeck, secretary of the imperial German commission to the world's fair, takes home with him a Parisian bride, whose acquaintance he made at the world's fair.

The marriage will take place soon. The bride-to-be is Miss Alexandrine de Brandt, daughter of Franz de Brandt, of Colombes, near Paris. The de Brandt family is of the Austrian nobility.

Miss de Brandt is a young cosmopolitan. She was born in Austria and educated in France, England and Vienna. She speaks English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

She came to America with friends of her father's family to see the world's fair. She wrote accounts of it for French journals and at times did interpreting for the German commission.

In "Das Deutsche Haus," strong reminder of pleasant days she had spent at Charlottenburg, she met Karl Gallenbeck. She corrected his English and helped him with difficult translations. While her tongue worked her brown eyes were not idle. The closing days of the fair brought a betrothal.

FIGHT BLAZE WITH MILK.

Lactical Fluid Used to Extinguish Flames Threatening a Philadelphia Dairyman's Home.

Philadelphia.—The dwelling of Christian F. Devold, of Roxborough, was badly damaged by fire the other day which broke out in a closet on the second floor, and Samuel Moore, one of the inmates, was badly burned about the hands, face and body while attempting to extinguish the flames.

The members of the family, which in addition to Devold, consisted of his wife, three children, and Samuel Moore, were sitting in the dining-room about nine o'clock in the evening when a policeman rushed into the house and informed them that there was a fire on the second floor.

Devold is engaged in the milk business, and being no water handy, he, Mrs. Devold and Moore procured from the milk house several cans filled with the lactical fluid, and with this they fought the flames and prevented them from spreading until the firemen, in response to the alarm sent out by the policeman, reached the scene.

School for Servants. A school is to be started in Hamburg, Germany, for the training of domestic servants. It will be very practical, and will not compete with the schools of domestic science, which are becoming popular among well-to-do families.

MACHINE FOR MUTES.

INVENTION WHICH ENABLES DEAF AND DUMB TO TALK.

Can Carry On a Conversation at a Great Distance from Each Other by Aid of New Electrical Contrivance.

Sharon Hill, Pa.—Electricity has been put to still another new and invaluable use by the invention of the electrical language for the deaf and dumb. Owing to an ingeniously contrived talking machine, which Jacob Reese, of this city, has just perfected, all mutes the world over may some day dispense with the sign language, and those afflicted with blindness with their finger boards, establishing communication by electric impulses through a circuit in which a source of electricity and one person or more receiving the impulses form a part. The persons who wish to talk together put on their thumbs and forefingers thimbles, such as are ordinarily used by women in sewing. These thimbles are connected with positive and negative wires to a battery, and by using the Morse code in striking the fingers together they can talk together as rapidly, distinctly and accurately as they could telegraph a message.

Both persons feel the same impulses, so no mistakes need occur any more than if the conversation were being carried on orally. As in raising or lowering the voice, the strength of the impulses may be made lighter or stronger, according to the emphasis one might wish to convey by the words being given expression to, the blind mutes sending their impulses of thought as readily as the operator would telegraph a message.

Conversation may be carried on at a great distance from each other. And by carrying the machines in the pocket the mutes can be company for each other, no matter where they are—on the street or traveling by boat or train. By properly wiring the houses, mutes in different rooms or in different beds may be spoken to the same as in schoolhouses so arranged.

The Morse code is now in use in every part of the world where telegraphy is known. The key is tapped according to the system Mr. Reese established when telegraphing, the message being received by the ear of the operator from the sender. By Mr. Reese's system the message is not only received by the sense of touch of the receiver, but is also received by the sense of touch of the sender, so that every person within the circuit, two or more, is touched alike. Two persons may thus talk together as rapidly as a message can be sent by telegraph anywhere. And as there is no sound, the conversation carried on is absolutely private.

RAILWAY FOR MONT BLANC.

French Company Has Been Formed to Build a Line Up Alps' Highest Peak.

Paris.—A company has been formed here for the construction of an electric railway which is to take passengers to the top of Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the Alps. The projected line will end at the Aiguilles du Goiter, 14,430 feet over the level of the sea, and as the work has been officially declared of urgent public utility, the construction of the line will begin in a few months.

The new railway will start at the Fayet, on the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean line at the 1,500-foot level, and will have nine stations where the passengers will be allowed to stop and enjoy the scenery. M. Du Portal, the official engineer of the French government, has made plans for obtaining the necessary electrical energy from some of the numerous waterfalls in the locality.

The cost of the whole line, which will have a length of 20 kilometers, will be about \$2,000,000, all of which has been subscribed. It is calculated that about 90,000 tourists go every year to Chamounix to try the ascent, and that instead of paying \$60 for the services of guides, they will be glad to make the ascent by rail at the cost of only ten dollars each.

JEW LIVES TO AGE OF 115.

Man Thought to Be Near Death Outlives His Friends—Celebrates His Birthday.

New York.—Sent to Passaic, N. J., 12 years ago because of his extreme age, 103 years, to be, as his Hebrew friends expected, the first to lie in a new cemetery, Levi Rous, formerly of this city, has celebrated his one hundred and fiftieth birthday. He is hale and hearty and apparently has several years ahead of him.

The Jews of the village, who laid out the new burial grounds on the outskirts of the town, in keeping with ancient tradition, wished to find an old man with one foot in the grave who would dedicate them. Rous was discovered on the East side, and it was thought that he could live only a short time. His fellow Hebrews promised him money, a home and plenty of food. The one consideration was that he be buried in the new cemetery.

It took Rous one week to get back his health, and since then, except for about two weeks last summer, he has walked about unaided. Several members of the committee who took him to Passaic, expecting that he would soon be buried in the new cemetery, are now resting there themselves.

Do Not Need Protection. A New Jersey paper protests against changing the game law so as to protect rabbits. As Australia is overrun with rabbits and can find no remedy, it seems, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the molly cotton talls are sufficiently averse to race suicide to take care of themselves.

CANADA TO COIN ITS GOLD.

Branch of the British Mint Will Be Established in Dominion—Will Cost a Big Sum.

Montreal, Can.—Canada is at last to have a mint of its own for coining gold. There is no absolute necessity for such an institution, for the British mint has always managed to coin the Canadian currency, or when too busy has managed to hand it over to some reliable firm of private coiners in Birmingham, but popular demand has compelled the government to take steps toward the establishment of a dominion mint.

It will cost the government \$75,000 a year, which the officials have guaranteed for the running expenses of the institution, and besides that they will lose the revenue which they gained in the past from their gold and silver being coined on the other side of the Atlantic. The new establishment, however, will result in the millions of gold that comes from the Canadian Klondike being kept and coined in the country.

Till now Canada has not had any national gold currency, but made shift with British guineas and United States gold pieces. As soon as the mint is established Canadian \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 gold pieces will be put into circulation.

It has not been decided yet whether there will be a change in the manufacture of paper money, which in the past has been printed by a private firm under contract to the government. The new mint will not be kept busy continually making Canadian coins, but during its leisure time will be employed in coining British guineas. It will be the same as the mints in Australia and British India, merely a branch of the British mint.

NEGRO IS HIGH IN SCIENCE

John Widgemon, of Slave Parentage, Is Winning Fame for Himself.

Baltimore, Md.—John W. Widgemon, scientist, is the most interesting negro in Baltimore. He holds a position at the Maryland Academy of Sciences directly under the eye of Dr. Philip R. Uhler, and has accomplished a wonderful amount of work of a scientific nature without any other training than that given him by Dr. Uhler, whose protégé he has been for many years, and he is engaged at present upon the arrangement of a collection of coral which he gathered last summer in and near Jamaica, and said to be one of the best in the country.

Widgemon was born of slave parents in Virginia in 1850. After the civil war he came to Baltimore and learned photography and spent 16 years with chemical and drug concern, being employed in the laboratory ten years. Dr. Uhler gave him a position as a helper, and he showed such marked ability in field work that he was sent on expeditions by himself to gather geological specimens. He has been engaged upon this sort of work for 18 years, and in that time he has made valuable collections of fossils, rocks, minerals, Indian relics and birds and snakes.

STREETS CLEAR OF COWS.

New Ordinance of Roanoke, Va., Is Being Enforced—Question Has Long Figured in Politics.

Roanoke, Va.—The Antrim cow ordinance, recently passed by the city council, is now in force, and for the first time in the history of Roanoke, now the third city in size in Virginia, the streets are free from cattle that have heretofore roamed the avenues, sidewalks, lawns and flowerbeds unattended and at will. Until recently something like 1,000 cows had the liberty of going where they chose, committing depredations and making the pavements at times impassable, while people are fined \$1 every time they expostulate on the sidewalk.

The cow question figured prominently in Roanoke politics for 20 years and was hotly contested on many occasions at the polls, where the cow sympathizers always defeated the anti. Brother was arrayed against brother, and many quarrels and suits in court were a result of the cow question. When the Antrim ordinance was before the council it was necessary for policemen to go out and haul members to the council to force a vote. Heretofore, the cow has been very conspicuous on Sundays, parading in full force through the streets and frightening venturesome church-goers.

DEATH RECALLS BRAVERY.

Jacob Oleson, Hero of Life-Saving Crew, Dies in Almshouse at Kenosha, Wis.

Kenosha, Wis.—Notwithstanding the fact that he had been personally thanked by a president of the United States for bravery as a lifesaver, Jacob Oleson, 50 years a sailor on the great lakes and the first enlisted member of the Kenosha life-saving crew, died alone and in poverty at the poor farm of this city the other day. He was 80 years of age, and had been a charge on the city for the past ten years. He had no relatives in this vicinity, and he was buried by the city. Oleson was enlisted in the life-saving crew here in 1879, and the rescue for which he was particularly commended by the president and congress were the rescue of six men from the water-logged schooner Royce, the rescue of ten men and a woman from the sinking steamer Rockaway in 1883, the rescue of the crew of the steamer Solon H. Johnson in 1887.

Warning to Scientists. A protest has already been made against wireless telephony. The Electrical Review says that to have the voices of the air shouting you out of a nap in some secluded spot will have its drawbacks, and advises scientists to think it over before taking further steps in this direction.

"LIFTS" ON LINERS.

ELEVATORS TO BE INSTALLED ON OCEAN VESSELS.

Passengers Will No Longer Be Required to Climb Stairways—All the Comforts of a Modern Hotel on Ship.

London.—It is a rather remarkable thing, said an official connected with one of the big Atlantic lines to a writer recently, that, considering the great progress which has been made toward the perfecting of ocean traveling, no lifts, or elevators, as they are called on the other side, have yet been introduced on the big liners plying between British and American shores. These huge ocean palaces are now built with so many decks that it is by no means a small journey from the lowest to the highest, and it seems absurd that with all the modern improvements passengers should still be obliged to wear out their legs climbing from deck to deck.

Some years ago the idea of marine elevators was suggested, but the matter was never taken up seriously and was soon dropped and forgotten. It was said at the time that even the slightest rolling of a vessel would put the strongest elevator out of business, and that during the greater part of a voyage the cars would have to be ticketed "Not running." But, though this may have been so at that time, the improvements made since have been so great that I believe an elevator could be built which would not be affected by rolling in moderation.

Therefore the recent announcement that a well-known line has decided to install in the latest vessels which are now being built for them—the America and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—passenger lifts built on the most modern and improved pattern is extremely interesting to all travelers. These two vessels, which in future will be known as the first liners furnished with a marine elevator service, are being built more for comfort than for speed, and will probably take their place as the most luxurious of all floating palaces. There will be eight decks, five of which will be occupied by first cabin passengers.

There will be two elevators on each vessel, and the shaft through which the cars run will in all probability be located near the grand stairway amidships, conveying passengers to the boat deck, promenade deck, upper deck, main deck and lower deck. On reaching the boat deck (or "sun" deck, as it is more often called) the door of the elevator will open on the restaurant, or rather, on the deck below the promenade deck you will "detrain" at the music rooms. On the upper deck you will be landed at the main corridor, which will be very convenient for access to the many state rooms which are situated on this deck. On the main deck the elevator will stop just outside the dining saloon, while at the lower deck it will deposit you near the grill room. The elevator will not go farther down than this, so that those who are desirous of penetrating to the three lower decks will be obliged to use their legs.

These elevators will be exclusively for the convenience of first cabin passengers. But if they prove a success it is not improbable that the service will also be installed for the benefit of the second-class passengers also.

JOHN BULL IS TOO GREAT.

Prime Minister Balfour Says That England Enters Into Too Much Danger.

London.—Premier Balfour, speaking at a banquet given in his honor at Glasgow recently, declared that the two great problems with which the army had to deal were the defense of Afghanistan and rearmament, which involved a cost as much as any continental nation was able to bear.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said the fault with the empire was not that it was too small, but that it was too great and powerful and at the same time underdeveloped. On this point Mr. Balfour instanced the United States as in its earlier days being on the verge of perishing by that disease, for then state rights seemed on the point of absorbing and destroying the sense of national unity.

"Fortunately for themselves," he said, "our brethren across the Atlantic had the sense to see what was an absolute necessity for them, so that America is now in rank among the greatest, if not the greatest, nation of the world."

WINS WITH OPD MACHINE.

Flayer at Monte Carlo Introduces Mechanical Means to Beat the Bank and Succeeds.

Monte Carlo.—A certain Mr. Wall created a sensation in Monte Carlo the other day with a new scheme to beat the bank, consisting of a little machine with a needle and 16 spaces, red and black, indicated by numbers.

Seated at a table, he set his apparatus in motion, followed the tips given by the needle and won three times in succession. He continued up to 100 times and won a majority of the turns.

Next day he won again. A German offered him \$60,000 for the machine, but he refused.

Finally he began to lose and quit playing, saying the needle was not working well. According to current reports, the needle of Mr. Wall's machine indicated 64 different plays.

Poor Grounds, Good Grounds. A man got a divorce the other day on the ground that his wife could not cook well enough. We have heard it said that the coffee pot often furnishes grounds for divorce.



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Bar Stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.

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I. O. N. I. C. of A. fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month. R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street, east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shepherd, worthy president. T. P. Hayward, W. C. S. Ocic Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Walton's Palace Department, No. 137, of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Baton Rouge, La., the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Jacob Brown, W. P. P. H. C. Brown, W. C. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month. G. B. Brown, W. P. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.; Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE. To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13. I. L. Walton.

BUY A HOME AT ONCE

LARGE AND CONVENIENT LOTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A rare chance for white or colored people of moderate means or small wages to build homes near the end of the new highway and railroad bridges now being rapidly constructed across the Potomac, between Washington and the Agricultural Farms at Arlington. This beautiful subdivision of land is called "East Arlington," and is surveyed off and boundaries set with wide avenues, streets and alleys. Lots are 100 feet long by 25 feet wide. Terms only \$5 down, balance \$1 per week, without interest. Price of lots from \$150 to \$250 per lot. Ten per cent off for cash, and perfect title guaranteed.

These lots are only 25 minutes' walk or 8 minutes ride from the Government Departments or business center of Washington. The land is slightly inclined towards Washington, is well drained and rich. When the first payment of \$5 is made the purchaser can take possession of the ground, build a home or plant fruit or shade trees or cultivate it. Money can be borrowed with which to build. One lot will produce from \$25 to \$50 worth of potatoes or other vegetables a year.

Also a large three-story brick building, and half-acre, for sale on easy terms.

Parties will be shown the subdivision at any time. Write or call for plat and further particulars of

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A deliberative, representative, voluntary protective benevolent association, in which each and every member has one vote in making rules and electing officers, and each enjoys an equal share of all benefits. Prompt medical attention for sick members; death benefits larger than necessary burial expenses; assistance and counsel to members in distress, especially when oppressed in the usual way. To see that each has a fair show in courts, whatever the charge. To own and control sources of supply in order to enable all members to purchase the necessities at reductions from trust prices, the only possible remedy against trusts. The stores, markets, shops, wood and coal and lumber yards, farms, dairies and lands to be owned and managed by the Union and its members. The Union aims to take control of any business, profession or agency that supplies negro needs, in order that negroes may control their own earnings, spendings and business, and in order to employ our own unemployed. The Union organizes all classes and the masses, pledged and shown to be the best interests of all in fact the negro's salvation—to patronize and work for mutual interests. Colored papers please copy. Membership dues, 5, 10, 15 and 20 cents weekly. The Union will buy land to be divided into suitable lots to be sold to members at cost.

Dr. J. N. Johnson, attorney at law, president; Rev. William H. Johnson and John B. Dillard, vice presidents; Dr. P. W. Price, medical director and treasurer; John T. C. Newsom, financial secretary; Dr. Robert F. Plummer, director of pharmacy; Robert Robinson and Harry Davis, deputies.

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For Sale—250 acres of land in Caroline County, Va. Will sub-divide or will sell 250 acres to any one. The finest land in the county and State of Virginia.

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HOME-MAKING CHANCE

Fine lots adjoining a tract of forty-eight (48) acres owned by a Seventh Day Adventist, upon which site have been erected three buildings, one for college and two, for graded schools. Lots for sale, 30 x 100 feet, from \$60 to \$90. Ten dollars down and five per month.

Geo. W. JACKSON & SONS,
Tacoma Park, D. C.
Plot to be seen at Wm. Sewall's, 617 E street, N. W.

A GREAT MEETING.

One of the striking features of the meeting of the Engineering and Mechanical sections of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, held on the evening of January 26, 1905, was the dignity and modesty of the distinguished engineers and machinists present. There was no display of egotism, no criticising speakers for expressing their honest opinion on the subject under discussion. The topic of the evening was the steam turbine engine. Briefly, a turbine engine is a stationary cylinder having upon its inside surface mounted rings, containing blades projecting radially inward. The moving element consists of a driver, having on its peripheral surface similar rings with blades set at an angle to the fixed blades, the whole being arranged to revolve inside with just enough space

to clear each other. Steam is admitted in one end of the turbine and passes through longitudinally in a zig-zag path, being deflected from the fixed rows of blades in the turbine casing against the rows of blades on the revolving drum, causing the latter, which is connected with the main shaft, to revolve and so drive the machinery with which it is connected. The blades of a turbine are very small pieces of nickel steel, probably $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches, giving an area of 875-1000 of a square inch, but it is the very large number of blades employed that gives the great piston area required. In some engines as many as a half a million separate blades are employed; they enable the full power of the steam to be used down to the last ounce in a direct and continuous way. The economy of space obtained by the use of the steam turbine; the very high speed possible with safety, from 10,000 to 32,000 revolutions per minute has been obtained in small engines, its simplicity of construction, and the ease with which it can be repaired, places it in the lead as a steam driven motor of the near future. Prof. J. D. Baltimore, of this city, was the only negro present and he was treated with the greatest consideration.

THE AMERICAN BEN. INSURANCE COMPANY OF RICHMOND, VA., LEADS THEM ALL. STRONG FINANCIALLY, NUMERICALLY, OFFICIALLY AND IN BUSINESS INTEGRITY.

Dr. W. F. Graham Doing a Great Work.

Very recently the above named insurance company has been paying off some heavy claims from their Straight Life department. It is a pleasure to refer to a claim of \$142.00 paid to Mrs. Hattie Giles, No. 631 N street, N. W. She is the widow of Mr. Sidney Giles, who died only a few days ago. The claim was paid on the 25th inst. Ask Policeman L. W. Giles, brother of the deceased. He will tell you about this Company. Ask the pastors of the colored churches, ask the doctors and the thousands of policy-holders in this city and they will tell you. Write to Mrs. Luke Cotton, No. 15 Jackson avenue, Norfolk, Va., and she will tell you that when her husband died just before Christmas, that Dr. Graham went down and paid her \$500 in gold.

The American was the first Company on the 3rd of January to deposit \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) with the State Treasurer of Virginia for the protection of its policy holders. This Company has paid up capital stock to the amount of \$20,000. It is invested in Virginia stock bonds and real estate. If you doubt the statement write to the State Auditor at Richmond. Over 30,000 benefited members are paying into the Company every week. They do business in all of the cities of Virginia and in the District of Columbia. You will find the Washington Office at No. 300 F street, S. W. Mr. P. J. Mitchell is the hustling manager. The Bee recommends this Company to the confidence of the people.

THE INAUGURATION PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

A new drawing, a real work of art worthy of the highest taste, is now available to all American homes.

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Account Inauguration of President Roosevelt.

VERY LOW RATES.

From Points 100 miles or Less from Washington, tickets will be sold at One and One-third fare for the round trip, good going March 3rd and 4th, and returning, good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

From Points More than 100 Miles from Washington, East of Ohio River, tickets will be sold at One Fare, plus 25 cents for the round trip, good going March 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and returning good leaving Washington until March 8th, 1905, inclusive.

By depositing ticket with joint agent at Washington not later than March 8th, and on payment of fee of \$1.00 at time of deposit, an extension of final return limit will be granted to leave Washington not later than March 18th, 1905, inclusive.

For additional information call on Ticket Agents Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

J. J. LEARY,
dealer in
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone? When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the



human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of lost continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good



ship "Columbia," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whisky in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful business enterprise are strewn with the derelicts of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtue of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."

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Upholstered cots, 90c. cash; \$1.00 on credit, worth \$1.25.
Woven wire cots 90c. cash; \$1.00 on credit, worth \$1.25.
Good feather pillows, 45c. cash, 50c. on credit.

Sets at all prices up to \$14.
Solid oak extension tables, 6 feet long, \$3.15 cash, \$3.50 on credit, others at all prices up to \$50.

Pedestal extension tables, solid oak, 6 feet long, quartered oak-finished top, \$11.25 cash, \$12.50 on credit. A splendid line of other extension tables at \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14 and \$16.

Iron Bedsteads, substantially made, not bought for sale \$1.58 cash, \$1.75 on credit. Others at all prices, 50 days and 5 per cent if paid within 90 days. Exceptionally good values from \$5 to \$20.

Brass bedsteads—not the cheap, light, department store kind, but the heavy, substantial, guaranteed qualities; all prices up to \$75.00. One lot of oak, maple, mahogany bedsteads, worth from \$10 to \$20—choice for \$6.50.

Woven wire springs, \$1.35 cash, \$1.50 cash.
Woven wire springs, made especially for us, strong and durable, \$1.50 cash, \$5 on credit—equal to the best springs sold elsewhere at \$7.50.

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Trashy Books Removed.

Brooklyn—Public Library officials in this city have determined that neither the morals nor the literary tastes of their people shall be contaminated if they can prevent. Orders have been sent to the branch libraries, nine in number, that all questionable or trashy books shall be withdrawn from circulation and submitted at once to the director. Those volumes considered positively bad and unfit for perusal in any home will be destroyed, excepting one volume in each instance, which will be preserved at the main library. Other books which the director may consider suitable only for persons of mature ages will be held up for written applications.

The Yellow Fever Germ.

American investigation has shown that yellow fever germs are disseminated by the mosquito, and now the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is about to send a second expedition to the Amazon to discover if possible the actual cause of the disease. At Para, on the Amazon, the disease is constantly presented in a greater or less degree.

What Pure Whiskey is

can easily be found. Smell your drink before imbibing it. Better still, smell the drained glass. The least disagreeable or foul odor betrays poison in the whiskey. Perfect distribution means the careful separation of the first and the end run from the still; the poisonous impure essential grain-oils (phlegm, fusels) from the miedling product, good, potable spirit. Very likely the majority of cheap whiskeys, either from economy or ignorance, carry a larger or smaller proportion of impurities. Such defective whiskeys are never admitted into the stock, and hence cannot be obtained at the store of

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8 lbs. Candy \$1.00.
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We make a specialty of church and hall designs, and arranging loans also specialize in the building up of vacant lots in the District of Columbia. Any one anticipating having plans gotten out, buildings overhauled or repaired, we would be glad to have you call or write us. No charges for advice given in any of the above named lines.

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We will teach, free of charge, plain sewing instructions will be given to encourage young women to seek the more technical points in sewing. Lessons day and evening. For further particulars call and see the principal, Mrs. L. R. Clark, 1200 U street, N. W., phone North 1258 F. Dressmaking parlor, 1930 14th street, N. W. All kinds of mending.

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